EVENING EDITION

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512 INDIAN CITIZENS KILLED, OVER 3,000 OTHERS INJURED BY RUTHLESS BRITISH ACTS

People Everywhere Now Take Up Cry—Drive Out John Bull

MOHAMMEDANS RISE

Defy Police and Soldiers to Storm and Wreck Hated Government Offices

Domei

LISBON, August 14.—Despite the strict British censorship on all news from India, reliable reports received here today confirmed that at least 512 Indian nationalists have been killed and over 3,000 others injured by ruthless measures employed by the Government of India in its attempts to crush the patriotic uprising.

Mohammedans Uprise

Special to the Nichi Nichi

SHANGHAI, August 13.—The anti-British rioting is rapidly expanding in India, judging from reports reaching here from Bombay, New Delhi and other places in India.

At Batna, 2,000 angered people surrounded the Government office yesterday, the policemen fired upon them, causing many casualties.

At New Delhi, a mob stormed the post office, carrying out documents, stamps and furniture into the street and burned them up. Policemen fired into the crowd and some were wounded.

Despite the guarding by troops and policemen, anti-British demonstrations are still going on at Bombay. Similar resistance is also taking place at Madras and other big cities, and innocent blood is shed everywhere.

Indian manufacturers in the province of Bengal, where four-fifths of the total Indian manufacture is produced, have rejected the Government demand, and resolved to join the Indian National Congress Party.

Mohammedans are quiet generally, but among them in the northwestern section of India, an anti-British movement is reported to have been started.

The rise of Abdula Khan, originator of the "Red Shirt Corps", has stimulated the uprising of the Mohammedans, according to information obtained today. The "Red Shirt Corps" is a semi-military organization, and its 100,000 members are well trained. The corps is a radical organization aiming at the rejection of all foreign influence.

Since the present mass anti-British movement is made without arms and without any proper organization, the military activity of the "Red Shirt Corps" will naturally play a very important role and the result of its activity is now watched with much attention.

All-India Strike Looms

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, August 12.—The Indian National Congress Party has begun to lead the laborers toward an all-India general strike and the disruption of traffic facilities through secret instructions issued from its headquarters, reports reaching here today from Bombay reveal.

Since the arrest of the leaders of the Indian Congress Party by the British authorities August 9, the anti-British campaign of the Indians has been steadily directed by the secret central headquarters of the Congress Party.

The central headquarters, the reports say, have succeeded in publishing a secret newspaper, which is giving the masses instructions on activities every morning.

Meanwhile, a Reuter's dispatch received here from Bombay states that, despite the heavy oppression of the Governor-General of Bombay, the anti-British movement there is becoming more and more serious.

Over 50 factories in whole India have been closed down and sabotage has spread to railway, tram car and bus service, it is said.

Madras Universities Closed

Special to the Nichi Nichi

SAIGON, August 13.—Two universities at Madras are now closed and the operation of street cars has been stopped, it is reported from New Delhi.

At Nagpool, 12 persons were killed by firing by policemen. Nineteen were also wounded. In addition, one post office and three police stations were set on fire.

Those arrested at various places have now reached an enormous fi-

(Continued on Page 2)

First Envoy to Japan Of Bulgaria Arrives: Stresses Cooperation

Domei

SHIMONOSEKI, August 14.—His Excellency Yanco Peyeff, the first Bulgarian Minister to Japan, accompanied by Emile Emanoiloff, First Secretary of the new Bulgarian Legation, arrived here yesterday evening. After a short rest, the Bulgarian Minister took the 8:30 p.m. train for Tokyo. In an exclusive interview with Domei on the train, Mr. Peyeff stressed the urgent necessity of close cooperation between Japan and Bulgaria who are members of the Axis camp. "Japan and Bulgaria have racial similarities, and we should maintain close and constant contact," the Bulgarian diplomat said, "I am surprised to find things so quiet and calm here in Japan under the wartime situation."

GLORIOUS RESULTS ACHIEVED IN WUHAN

Nippon Units in Central China Take Many Prisoners and War Trophies

Asahi Service

HANKOW, August 13.—Headquarters of the Imperial Army Forces in Central China announced glorious results achieved during July in the Wuhan area. The official announcement in substance follows:

Chekiang Operation: Our Forces operating in the area south of Nanchang carried out mopping out campaigns despite heavy rain and muddy roads, and gained notable results. Units that advanced eastward along the Chinkiang river reached Hengfenghsien on the afternoon of August 1, and thus established communications with troops advancing from the west. This success has resulted in interrupting the enemy transportation route in the rear of the Third War Zone.

Other Operations: Having learned that the enemy forces in the Fifth War Zone in the neighborhood of Sinyang were attempting air offensive, believing that Our Forces were weak, Our Forces took the opportunity to invite the enemy to advance so that they were totally annihilated with the cooperation of tank corps.

The fifth division of the newly formed Fourth Army of the enemy which was still operating in the occupied territory has now lost its base of operation, and is now barely existing by running away.

The result of the Wuhan operation, excepting the Chekiang activity, was; enemy bodies found 2,010, prisoners taken 345, light machine-guns 13, rifles 280, pistols 81, and hand grenades 5.

Operations in Kiangshan District

Domei

JAPANESE BASE IN CHEKIANG, August 10.—In parallel with the new offensive launched by Japanese Forces in Chekiang toward Suichang and Sungyang on July 29, crack units of other Japanese Forces opened new operations in the district south of Kiangshan on the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway line on August 5, a field dispatch disclosed today.

With the advancing Japanese Force along the Chekiang-Kiangsi

(Continued on Page 2)

USE OF NATIVE JUNKS IN INDIES NOW PLANNED

Step Being Studied by Army Administration to Improve Transportation

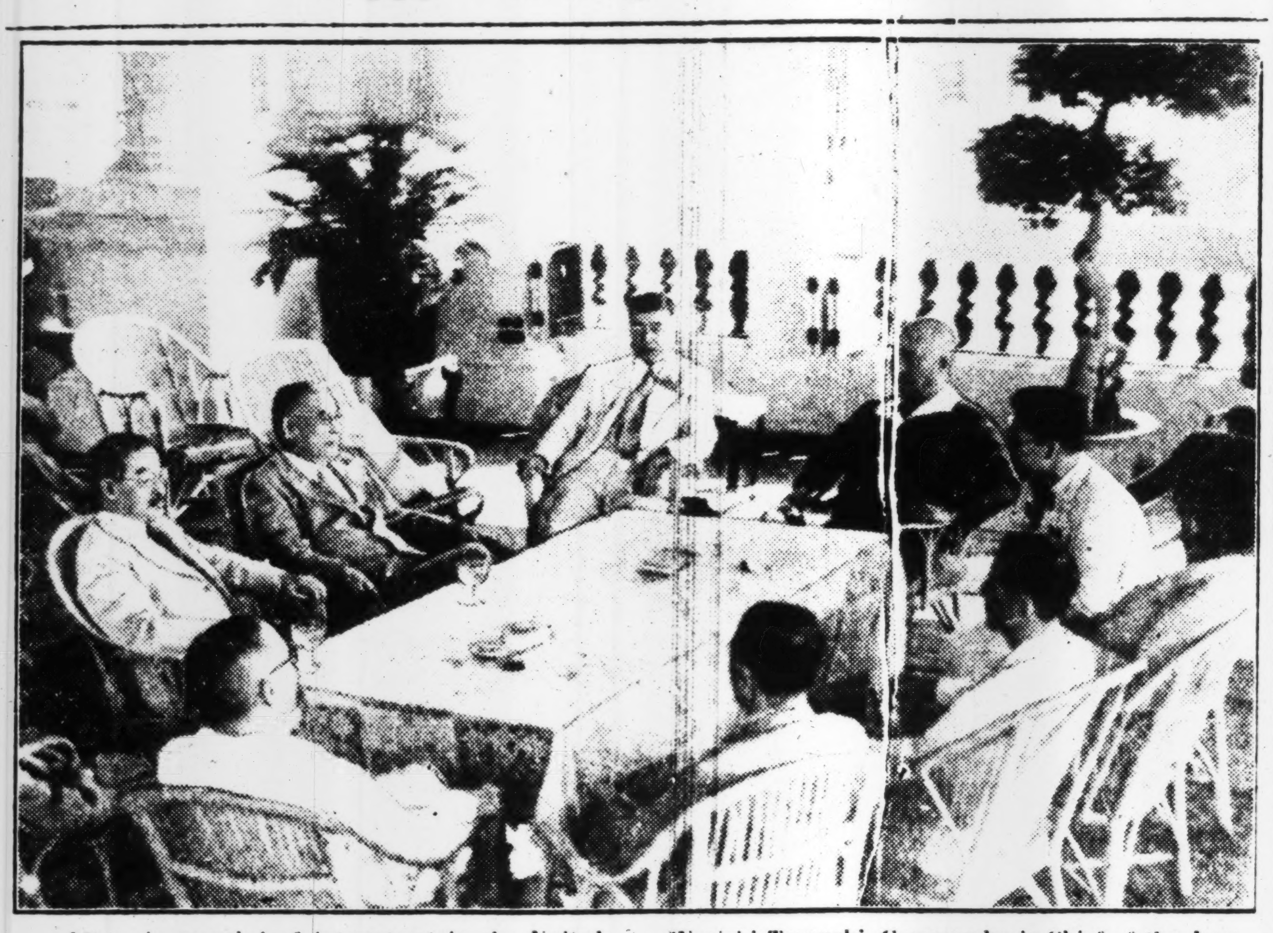
Domei

BATAVIA, August 11.—Utilization of native junks and ships for coastwise and inter-island shipping in the East Indies is now being considered by the Transportation Department of the Japanese Military Administration in Java for the purpose of improving overland transportation, it was learned today.

The plan reportedly envisages the establishment of special shipping guilds at various ports in Java and registration of ships, placing shipping under more unified control.

The Transportation Department also is understood to be formulating measures to facilitate shipbuilding and ship repairs, including importation of machinery from Japan, in anticipation of a further demand for ships in future.

Happy Landing In Shonanto



After six months' of internment in the United States, the vanguard of Japanese evacuees headed by Ambassador Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura to Washington, safely arrived in Shonanto, glad to be under the protection of their mother country. Top: Holding a tete-a-tete chat with General Count Hisaichi Terauchi, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Southern Regions. Reading from left to right: Ambassador Saburo Kurusu, Ambassador Nomura and General Terauchi in black coat with open collar.

Japan Cannot Tolerate British Utilizing India as War Base, Says Spokesman Hori

"Japan cannot tolerate the Britishers' utilizing India as the Allies' base for their war purposes," declared Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information, at the regular interview with foreign correspondents Friday.

"Inasmuch as the information from India are under strict British censorship," said Mr. Hori, "it is hard for me to know the real situation there. However, it seems that the situation is worsening for the British and the determination of the Indians to acquire their long-cherished desire for independence is stronger than the Britishers have expected."

Asked to air his view as to the present conditions in India, in relation to Japan's repeated statement that Japan cannot allow the British and the Allies' troops to stay in India, Mr. Hori stated, "Japan cannot tolerate the current situation of the Allies' using the Indians for their war purposes." He added that it is a different matter what steps Japan may take.

In reply to a question if the recent report telling that the meeting of the Indian Independence League held in Shanghai declared that 70,000 Indian soldiers can be gathered from various parts of East Asia to form an Indian Independence Army was reliable, Mr. Hori said that he had not received any information, adding that though the Indian soldiers taken prisoners by the Japanese Forces in the Malay Campaign are being trained under Japanese guidance, their troops cannot be called an Indian Independence Army.

PERUVIAN ATTITUDE NOT ANTI-JAPANESE

Proprietor of Lima Times Blames U.S. Influence for Hostile Stand

Despite the Peruvian Government actions toward Japan since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, the Peruvians are said to be by no means anti-Japanese, it was disclosed by Shigeo Tanaka proprietor of the Lima Times, states Domei.

Mr. Tanaka who had been in Central and South America for the last 30 years, is now returning to Japan on board the Conte Verde, 18,765 tons, the diplomat exchange ship.

With the exception of two Swiss and a Frenchman, all the passengers on board the Conte Verde are Japanese evacuees from Central and South America, who had been suffering from anti-Japanese actions by the authorities since the days of the Manchurian Incident.

With Mr. Tanaka, some 70 Japanese and their families are said to have been deported from Peru.

Despite the Government attitude which was apparently forced by the United States, the Peruvian sentiment against the Japanese was frankly denied by Mr. Tanaka and he declared Peru's voluntary participation in the present world conflict is said to be doubtful.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES IN JAVA ARE CHANGED

Domei

BATAVIA, August 11.—The Japanese Military Administration in Java, in a proclamation dated August 8, today announced its decision to change the names of certain Javanese localities of Dutch derivation into Indonesian tongue.

The Bantam Regency henceforth will be known as Bandoeng Province, Buitenzorg as Borgo, Preangor as Preagean, Cheribon as Chercyeon, it was said.

Meanwhile, it is understood that a change in the name of Batavia, which means "Dutchman's town," also is being considered, while suitable alterations in the names in other geographical localities as well as railway stations will be made with the installment of provincial governors.

LARGE MISSION SET FOR MANCHU FETE

250 Representatives From Japan to Be Detailed in September

With the object of extending the congratulation of the Japanese Government and people to Manchoukuo which is celebrating the 10th anniversary of its founding, a large mission comprising 250 representatives from the government and other circles will be detailed in September by the Society for the Celebration of the 10th Anniversary of the foundation of Manchoukuo Empire, reports the Asahi this morning.

The 250 representatives are to consist of 39 Government officials, 16 of the political world, eight of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, 21 of the financial world, 10 newspapermen, five of religious circles, 12 educators, 15 from the organizations pertaining to Manchoukuo, 4 from the ex-servicemen's organizations, 41 from the Society for the Celebration of the 10th Anniversary of the foundation of Manchoukuo Empire, and others.

Of the above representatives to be detailed, Count Tadamasa Sakai, Baron Michitomo Iwakura, Shohei Fujinuma, all of whom are members of the House of Peers were selected to be representatives from the political world together with Torataro Ushizuka, Ichiro Kiyose, Kenzo Sugimura and Minoru Togo, of the Lower House.

It is further reported that from China and Thailand, similar missions will be detailed to Manchoukuo.

NOTED MONGOL LEADER PASSES AWAY AT KIRIN

Domei

HSINKING, August 13.—Chimotesemupeilo, 68, Privy Councillor and former Minister of Mongolian Administration, passed away on August 1 at his native place in Kirin Province, it was announced by the Manchoukuo Government today.

From 1932 to 1934, he was the Governor of the Hsingan Administration Office.

Honors received from the Manchoukuo Government in the past included the Order of Lungkuang and the Order of Chingyun.

He was also awarded the First Order of the Sacred Treasure by the Japanese Imperial Household.

SHONAN SPECTACLE MOVES REPORTERS

Returning Newsmen Uplifted By Sight of Rising Sun Flag

Six Asahi correspondents who were formerly posted in the major cities of North and South America, and who arrived at the Shonan Port on August 9 on board the repatriation ships, the Asama Maru and the Conte Verde related, how deeply moved they had been to see the Rising Sun flags floating over the former British colony and also by the supreme fighting spirit of the Japanese soldiers as evidently shown by the reminiscences of war.

Recalling the moment when he first saw Shonan Island from the deck of the Asama Maru, Correspondent Kawano stated:

"The deep emotion I felt when I saw the Rising Sun flags waving over Shonan Island on the morning of August 7 as the Asama Maru drew near to our last port of call, cannot be fully explained. When our ship entered the port yesterday, the pilot vessels of the Imperial Navy guided the exchange ship. How magnificent the Navy ensigns seemed to me!"

Another correspondent, Suzukawa, said that his heart surged with emotion when he saw the "welcome vessels" of the Imperial Army and Navy greet the arrival of the exchange ships.

Inspects Battlefield

Relating the impression he received from seeing the vestiges of the battle, a third reporter of the Asahi declared:

"On inspecting the old fields of battle, I paid my highest homage to the souls of the Japanese soldiers who had sacrificed their lives for the sake of their motherland. It was sheerly by merit of loyalty and the ardent fighting spirit of the Japanese soldiers that this huge fortress island succumbed in a short period of only one week."

"I was surprised to hear about the number of the British and Australian soldiers who had been taken prisoners in the Malay Campaign," correspondent Aragahi confessed.

Mr. Nakano, one of the correspondents, observed, "I was full of gratitude, when I stood before the monument erected on the shore opposite to Johore Bharu, where the Japanese soldiers effected a daring landing. I could vividly visualize the soldiers who swam across the straits over which the enemy had dashed burning oil."

Meanwhile, Mr. Mori referred to the plan of constructing a trans-continental railway connecting Shonan and Shanghai and hoped for the early materialization of the project.

Correspondent Suzukawa, whose confidence had been renewed in the real strength of Japan, declared, "The city quarters of Shonan Island were so prosperous and bustling that I even wondered if this was really the field of battle half a year ago. I was indeed astonished at the inexhaustible strength of the Japanese people."

U.S. Adopting Poison Gas?

Domei

ZURICH, August 12.—Some United States Army officers are being trained in the use of a special poison gas, according to information reaching here from New York.

Upon receipt of this information, the German authorities are taking precautions in fear of the use of the reported new poison gas in the fighting on the European front.

TWO ANGLO-U.S. CARRIERS CRIPPLED BY AXIS PLANES IN MEDITERRANEAN BATTLE

Nine Enemy Transports Totaling 90,000 Tons Are Sunk

9 WARSHIPS DAMAGED

Domei

BERLIN, August 13.—German and Italian air units, attacking a strongly-protected British convoy apparently trying to get to Alexandria through the Mediterranean, have severely crippled the British aircraft carrier Furious, of 22,450 tons, and United States aircraft carrier of the Wasp type, of 14,700 tons, the High Command disclosed today.

Nine enemy freighters, totaling 90,000 tons, were sunk in the aerial assaults, the High Command said.

The communique revealed that the Furious limped into Gibraltar with a heavy list, while the Wasp-type warship, blasted by six direct bomb hits and set ablaze, is attempting to make port at Malta.

Enemy warships and merchantmen damaged in the engagement include three cruisers and six large freighters and tankers aggregating 51,000 tons, the announcement said.

The communique follows:

"The British, in order to relieve their strongly harassed forces in Egypt, attempted to get through the Mediterranean apparently to Alexandria, with a convoy of tankers and transports consisting of a total of 21 large cargo ships protected by three battleships, four aircraft carriers and numerous cruisers and destroyers.

"This convoy of 46 units was attacked constantly since August 11 in the western Mediterranean despite strongest anti-aircraft and fighter defense, in exemplary cooperation between the allied German and Italian air and naval forces.

"After the sinking of the aircraft carrier Eagle by a German submarine as previously announced on August 11, nine freighters totaling 90,000 tons have been sunk so far.

"Severely crippled were the British aircraft carrier Furious which limped into Gibraltar with a heavy list, and the American aircraft carrier Wasp which was set ablaze after having received six direct bomb hits and which is trying to reach Malta.

"Furthermore, other damaged ships comprise three cruisers, as well as six large freighters and tankers aggregating 51,000 tons. The convoy was dispersed.

"The greatest part of the protecting forces is sailing back westward. The remaining units are attempting to reach Malta. The battle is still progressing. Further great successes are to be expected."

Close Italian Cooperation

Domei

ROME, August 13.—Attacking a great enemy convoy in the western Mediterranean, the Italian Air Force sank one cruiser, one destroyer and three steamers, and the Italian Navy units sank one cruiser and three merchant vessels, the High Command disclosed today. The announcement follows:

"In the early hours of August 11th our submarines and reconnoitering planes sighted in the western Mediterranean a great enemy convoy coming from Gibraltar and traveling east. The convoy consisted of more than 20 steamers escorted by three battleships, four aircraft carriers, numerous cruisers and several dozen destroyers and some smaller units.

"The Italian Air Force sank one cruiser, one destroyer and three steamers.

"Besides the aircraft carrier Eagle, German air and naval forces sank four steamers. Numerous other steamers and men of war, including one battleship and two aircraft carriers, were hit, some of these several times and so badly that their sinking may be assumed.

"In very bitter aerial combats our planes downed 52 enemy machines.

"The greater part of the enemy warships escorting the convoy were forced to start on a return voyage being uninterruptedly attacked by our planes.

"One part of the convoy is trying to reach Malta and is being pursued and attacked by the German and Italian air force."

U.S. Mission to Visit Bolivia

Domei

LISBON, August 11.—Secretary of State Cordell Hull, today signed an agreement with Dr. Luis Fernando Guschalla, Bolivian Ambassador to the United States regarding the dispatch of a United States military mission to Bolivia, according to Washington dispatches received here today.

ERISTA IS OCCUPIED BY GERMAN FORCES

Rapid Advance North of Manuitch Canal Ends in Capture of Kalmyk Capital

BLACK SEA PORTS BLASTED

Termination of Don River Battle Seen as Soviets Admit Retreat

Special to the Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, August 13.—German units operating in the north of the Manuitch Canal, have rapidly advanced and occupied Erista, capital of the autonomous State of Kalmyk.

Domei

BERLIN, August 13.—Squadrons of German bombers yesterday carried out devastating raids on the Soviet Black Sea cities of Novorossisk, Tuapse and Apana, the High Command revealed this morning.

Due to this raid, the attempt of remnant Soviet forces to escape on transports completely was frustrated, the announcement said.

German Reinforcements Arrive

Asahi Service

KUIBISHEV, August 12.—Fresh German reinforcements have rushed into the Kretskaya area, launching five to ten attacks against the enemy lines in one day.

According to a report from a Red Star Correspondent at the fighting line, the Soviet forces are determined to stage permanent resistance against the fierce German attack, and in some places German forces were forced to retreat; but at some points, he admits the Germans have succeeded in wedging into the Soviet position.

Soviet troops defending Stalingrad are reported to be strongly resisting the German attack from the two directions of northwest and southwest.

Don River Battle Ending

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, August 12.—As two Soviet army corps have already been annihilated in the west of Kalatch, the majority of the Soviet forces in the Don River curve area have been disposed of.

In the districts outside the surrounded circles, Soviet remnant forces are offering desperate resistance, it is reported, but according to supplementary remarks made by the German military spokesman in explaining the battle situation, the remaining Soviet forces in the area are very weak and will not possibly be able to check the German operation, their utter anihilation daily approching.

Thus only the Don River is protecting Stalingrad on its west. The outstanding feature of the annihilation battle at Kalatch under the command of Fedor von Bok is the great number of men and arms lost by the Soviet forces in comparison with the fighting during last year. Furthermore, the number of Soviet war prisoners is now comparatively small in relation to the prisoners then taken. This fact is attributed to the new attitude of Soviet soldiers to prefer death to capture, and also to the large number of retreating soldiers who were killed.

Soviets Admit Retreat

Special to the Nichi Nichi

STOCKHOLM, August 13.—The Soviet authorities issued the following communique at noon today according to a report reaching here:

1. The Soviet forces in the defense line of Stalingrad were obliged to retreat to a certain point.

2. German air forces raided the northwestern section of Stalingrad for six hours yesterday.

3. German forces are attacking Stalingrad from the two directions of Kretoskaya and Kotelnokovsk.

German forces operating in the North Caucasus reached a point 320 kilometers from the Caspian Sea coast, it is reported from Moscow today.

MAYOR EXPLAINS ADDITIONS

Kishimoto Gives Details on Appointment of Deputies

Details regarding the appointment of Seiichi Omura, former Home Office official, as Deputy Mayor in charge of municipal administration, and Yoshinari Kawai, prominent business man, as Deputy Mayor in charge of municipal economic matters, was explained by General Ayao Kishimoto, new Mayor of the capital, at Thursday's general meeting of the Tokyo Municipal Assembly, states Domei.

Wang Ching-wei Fetes Japanese Navy Chiefs On Solomons Victory

Domei

NANKING, August 13.—President Wang Ching-wei today cabled messages to Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Japanese Navy Minister, and Vice-Admiral Mineichi Koga, Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Japanese Fleet in China Waters, congratulating them on the spectacular victory scored by the Imperial Japanese Navy in the Battle off the Solomon Islands, it was learned today. The brilliant victory won in the Battle off Solomon Islands is a great achievement toward establishing the security of Greater East Asia, the message said, adding that the Nanking President wished to express his sincere congratulations to the Imperial Japanese Navy for its notable feat.

NATION MARKS DAYS TO THANK SOLDIERS

All People to Console Wounded And Bereaved Families From October 3 to 9

In order to extend the 100 million people's gratitude to the wounded soldiers and bereaved families, the Government will sponsor a Campaign for the Strengthening of Military Relief for six days starting from October 3, the day when the Imperial Rescript for military relief was granted, vernacular newspapers report this morning.

The national movement for military relief was started in 1938 under the title of Jugo Hoko Kyoka Undo or the Movement to Strengthen Services Behind the Front and has since been observed throughout the country every year. This year, the movement will bear the more concrete name of the Campaign for the Strengthening of Military Relief and will be pushed with the Military Relief Board as its center.

The program of the same movement was outlined by Gunji Takei, vice-Minister of Welfare, at the vice-Ministers' Council held Thursday and was subsequently reported to the prefectural governors. The gist of the program follows:

Observance All Over

On the first day of the campaign, October 3, all governmental and public offices, schools, associations, companies and factories throughout the country will observe a ceremony for the recitation of the Imperial Rescript for military relief. At noon the same day, the 100 million people of Japan will pray for the peaceful repose of the fallen heroes, for the early recovery of the wounded soldiers and for the good luck of the Imperial servicemen fighting on the fronts.

During the period of the campaign, the Association for Services Behind the Front in every city, town and village will send telegrams to the soldiers fighting on the front to extend the nation's gratitude. Consolation letters and post-cards will also be sent to the servicemen by the branch offices of the same association and town, village and neighborhood organizations.

Memorial services will be held all over the country by the chapters of the Service Behind the Front Association. On the other hand, students of all grades will visit the wounded soldiers at the Army and Navy hospitals and sanatoriums as well as the bereaved families of their alumni to console and encourage them.

U.S. TURNS TO TRINIDAD, GUIANA FOR RUBBER

Domei

LISBON, August 12.—Cut off from the vast rubber sources in Malaya and Indonesia, the United States, facing a dangerous shortage in this vital material, has turned in desperation to Trinidad and British Guiana to replenish dwindling stocks, reports reaching here today from Washington revealed.

Announcement has been made in Washington of the conclusion of agreements with Trinidad, an island off the northern coast of South America, and British Guiana, to import rubber from these British territories.

According to well-informed quarters here, little or no rubber will be available from these territories since production has been so insignificant that it never has been recorded in statistics. It was learned, however, that less than 170 acres of rubber plantations existed in British Guiana in 1936.

AUSTRALIA DECIDES INDEPENDENT STEPS

Will Not Wait for Anglo-U.S. Help, Declares Premier Curtin

Special to the Nichi Nichi

SHANGHAI, August 12.—Australian Premier John Curtin, at the conference of the Premiers of the federated States in session from Monday, declared Tuesday that Australia would no longer wait in vain for the Anglo-American assistance but would daringly arrange her national defense independently, a Melbourne dispatch revealed.

"As the result of the recent naval battle off the Solomons, Premier Curtin, the report pointed out, said before the State Premiers, "the northern part of Australia is now within easy reach of Japan's forces. At this critical time, our country cannot afford to wait vainly for the arrival of the Anglo-American assistance. We had better plan for our defense by ourselves."

Meant for Allies

These words of Premier Curtin, it is understood, are meant not only for the Australian nation but to the United States and Britain also. However, the words are rather being met with surprise in the nation in consideration of the fact that the Australian Foreign Minister visited the United States only a few weeks before, apparently with the purpose of having the American assistance to Australia expedited.

There is no doubt, however, as to the gesturing nature of the same words to the Anglo-Saxon countries. In the past, despite the Premier's repeated solicitation to these countries to supply more war materials as quickly as possible, he could not be rewarded with more than the 60 per cent of the whole amount asked for. The result is the present change of the Premier's attitude from entreaty to something like intimidation.

Australia will soon dispatch her War Supply Minister to the United States to negotiate the speedy dispatch of the aiding materials to the country. The Minister, it is reported, will arrange for the American supply to Australia of warplanes, tanks and their accessories, in exchange of which Australia will offer her canned goods.

The Australian Premier, through this declaration, also aimed at having the whole nation more war-conscious, thereby facilitating the Commonwealth Government's control on various materials. He is said to have proposed before the State Premiers that the central Government will see to it that the production of liquors in the country will be much limited to enhance the nation's morale at war time and incidentally contribute in the expansion of the production of war materials.

The State Premiers' conference has also been asked by the Premier of the Commonwealth to agree to the central Government's overture to have a part of the provincial taxes transferred to the former. Premier Curtin asserted that his Government through overtaking the same tax, will raise it to £3,000,000 from the present level of £700,000. He added, apparently to soothe the State Governments, that the Central Government would not exploit the local governments with more measures.

It is undeniable that the Australian Commonwealth is now in an extremely strained condition. Despite its effort, on the contrary, the nation is doomed to fall before long, all reports concerning the country indicate.

THREE STUDENTS NAMED TO STUDY IN THAILAND

Leaving in September to Investigate Language, History, Surgery for 3 Years

As the first exchange students to Thailand, three representatives from Japan have been recently selected by the International Student Institute here. They are scheduled to leave in September and will pursue their investigations in Thailand for three years.

Those selected and their studies are as followings: Takejiro Tomita, graduate of the Osaka Foreign Language School and member of the continental language institute in the same college, who will major in the study of the Thai language; Toshio Abe, graduate and assistant of the Tohoku Imperial University matriculating in the modern history of Thailand; and Yoshio Mori, who has been working in the Fushan Hospital of the South Manchuria Railway Company since his graduation from the Kyoto Imperial University. He will make researches in tropical medical science especially in surgery.

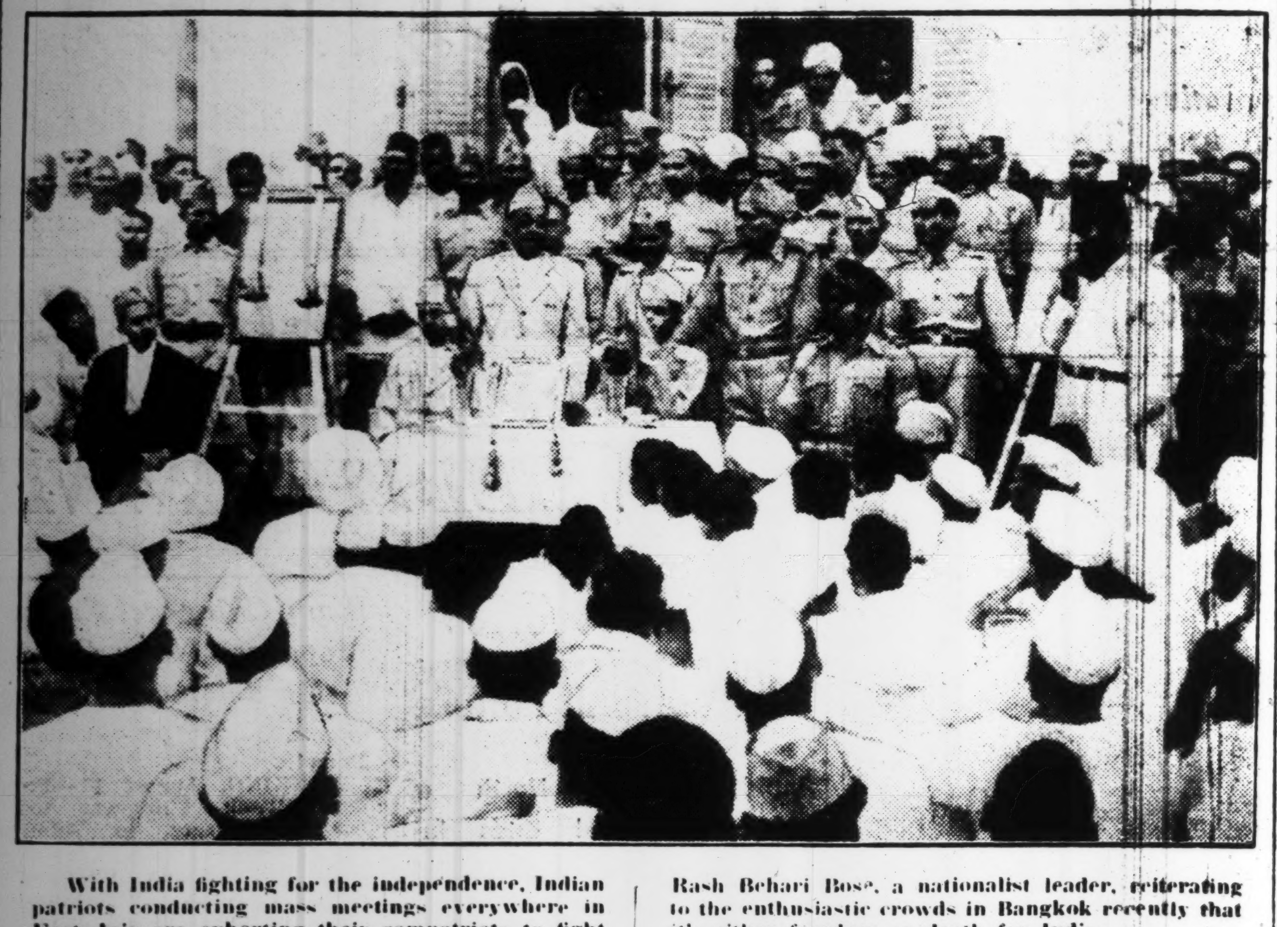
To Help Evacuees

The Kaigai Doho Chuo Kai (the Central Association of Japanese Residents Abroad) is planning to extend a helping hand to the Japanese evacuees who are now on the way home to their fatherland by the repatriation ships Asama Maru and Conte Verde, which are due Yokohama on August 20, reports the Nichi Nichi.

The Association will act not only as advisers to these evacuees, but will seek employment for those who are in needy circumstances.

In order to give them ample opportunities to apply their respective training and experiences gained abroad, the Association is going to recommend them to the Southern Regions.

Bangkok Indians Hold Rally



With India fighting for the independence, Indian patriots conducting mass meetings everywhere in East Asia are exhorting their compatriots to fight till the holy cause is attained. Above photo shows Rash Behari Bose, a nationalist leader, reiterating to the enthusiastic crowds in Bangkok recently that it's either freedom or death for India.

512 INDIANS KILLED BY CRUEL ENGLISH

(Continued From Page 1)

gure. Meanwhile, all persons are prohibited from going out at night, excepting Mohammedans.

Many Factories Stop Work

Domei

LISBON, August 13.—Reflecting the steadily growing anti-British demonstrations in India, many large factories in important industrial centers, including Bombay and Calcutta have been forced to close down, according to a Reuters dispatch received here today.

Wildly excited demonstrators again clashed with the police in many cities, where police stations, post offices and many other government buildings have been attacked and destroyed.

In New Delhi where the demonstrations have been fiercest, the Town Hall was set on fire yesterday. Larger banks have suspended their business and railway stations have been attacked. Thirty-five persons are reported to have been killed in a terrific clash with the local police force.

In Poona, Bombay Province, six police stations have been attacked and over 100 persons were arrested in the whole province.

In Lucknow, the United Provinces, a party of students attacked the railway station and clashed with the police, who were sent out to suppress the demonstrations.

While the British authorities appeared to have decided to continue their ruthless suppression policy, demonstrations are gradually developing into the greatest uprising in the history of India.

P.I. Indians Behind Move

Domei

MANILA, August 13.—Now is the time for the Indian people to rise and fight for the liberation of India from Britain, declared D. B. Swani, chairman of the Indian Independence League in the Philippines, in a radio broadcast over Station KZRH here last night appealing to the Indian people to rise against Britain, it was learned today.

Mission Ordered Home

Domei

NANKING, August 13.—In view of the growing crisis in India, Chiang Kai-shek yesterday cabled an order to Chungking's cultural and educational mission to India, recently dispatch to New Delhi, to return home, according to authentic information received here today.

The proposed mission, dispatched for the ostensible purpose of making cultural and educational investigations in India, is understood to have actually aimed at mediating between Britain and India by a secret order of General Chiang.

Meanwhile, it is reported that Chungking's representatives in India, headed by Shen Shih-hua, expressed pessimistic views to General Chiang regarding the Indian situation, declaring that the situation in India is too grave and critical to be successfully solved through the mediation of the United States and Chungking.

Indians in U.S. Rap Britain

Domei

LISBON, August 12.—Severely criticizing the wholesale arrests of leaders of the Indian National Congress Party by the British authorities, the Indian League in the United States, at a special emergency meeting in Washington, yesterday declared that the adoption of the intolerable and ceaseless oppression by Britain in order to suppress the popular demand for freedom in India will reduce to naught all hopes for a solution on the Indian problem.

The League asserted that the clash between Britain and India indicates the inability of the British to change their traditional 'Imperialistic' policy toward India, adding that the present tragic friction between the two countries is an inevitable conclusion of Sir Stafford Cripps' shortcomings.

U.S. Greatly Worried

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 1'.—The American people, in general, fear that the disturbance in India may hamper the production efficiency of India as a source of war efforts for the United Nations.

There is now no room for mediation by the United States in the trouble, as Mahatma Gandhi has been arrested and the issue has become a purely internal one, although there was a possibility of American mediation before the head-on collision between the Government of India and the Indian National Congress Party, it is understood here.

However, a rumor is prevalent that President Roosevelt will send his personal message to Mahatma Gandhi and request that the latter stop the disobedience movement.

The American Government authorities are divided in opinion regarding the propriety of the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi. Some maintain that the arrest of the Indian leader will weaken the British rule over the Indian people and enrage indians who have previously maintained a relatively calm attitude.

They agree, however, in thinking that the disturbance may hamper the munitions industries in India, which are contributing greatly toward the war efforts of the United Nations.

Moscow Press Plays Up Arrests

Special to the Nichi Nichi

KUIBISHEV, August 11.—All Moscow newspapers dated August 10 which reached here today reported the arrest of Indian leaders with big headlines.

Particularly of interest is the following sentence included in a cable report from India:

"Japan entertains no ambition as regards India. Japan is fighting the British alone. When freedom is given to India, India will first negotiate with Japan. This point must be fully considered."

No newspapers, however, expressed views of the Soviet Government on the Indian situation.

To Send Delegates

Showing their wholehearted support to their brethen's decisive movement for independence, started under the command of Mahatma Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, the Indian League of Yokohama, with H. N. Khoob as president, decided on Wednesday to dispatch a delegation to India to assist the independence movement, according to an Asahi report from Yokohama, quoted by Domei.

The delegates consisting of Indian residents in Yokohama, include T. M. Daswani, D. N. Sadupani and B. Martin.

These young Indians have long been engaged in foreign trade in Yokohama and it was stated they are expected to leave for India via Thailand at the earliest opportunity.

Resolves to Fight

"Indians, not only in India, but abroad, should rise in the single solid determination to exterminate British rule in India under the slogan "Freedom or Death." was featured in a three-point resolution adopted by the Tokyo branch of the Indian Indépendence League at a special session held on Thursday at the Sanno Hotel in Akasaka-ku, reports Domei.

The three points contained in the resolution were as follows:

1. Indians in India and abroad should rise in a single solid determination to exterminate British rule in India, which has resulted in a reign of unmitigated terrorism to crush the people's just demands for complete freedom and independence of India.

2. The arrests of Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Maulana Azad and other leaders are a supreme insult and shame upon the nation which can be wiped out only by the immediate removal of every Briton from Indian soil.

3. Indians in India should be exhorted to rise as one man to boycott British rule in every possible manner with "Freedom or Death' as their slogan, as was ordored by Mahatma Gandhi before his arrest, thus wiping out British rule in India and setting the leaders and the nation free from Britain's clutches.

Chungking Lacks Supplies

Domei

CANTON, August 13.—That the Chungking regime is confronted by increasing difficulties in securing supplies of provisions in the hinterland of Kwangtung Province is indicated in a radio broadcast by a Chungking organ.

On the occasion of the memorial day for the "Father of the Chinese Republic" which fell on August 12, Hu Ming-tsao director of the provisions administration bureau of the Kwangtung provincial government under the Chungking regime published a report in the following view:

"Although the requisitions for provisions in the hinterland of Kwangtung Province this year were originally estimated at 2,000,000 koku, the provincial government had to petition Chungking to reduce the amount to 1,500,000 koku, while calculating 1,000,000 koku for purchases. At the same time, Chungking was petitioned to raise the compensation for requisitioned provisions from 0.1 koku per 1 yuan to 0.3 koku per 1 yuan in order to increase the percentage for cash payments and in purchasing provisions, thus modifying the system of issuing provision bonds to the extent of 70 per cent of the price of purchased provisions.

"The official ration for government officials has been fixed at 0.2 koku per capita, but in case there is a stock of provisions at the disposal of the government, cash is paid instead.

"In regard to the families of government officials, the government has been following a policy of providing for three members of the family of each official."

In the same report the director of the provisions administration bureau asserted that the Chungking authorities have taken into account a solution to the question of self-sufficiency in formulating the provisions policy for Kwangtung Province. All indications, however point to the increasing difficulties for the Chungking regime to secure provisions in the hinterland of the province.

Indian Women Throw Themselves on Road To Check Advance of British Cavalry

Indicative of further aggravating situation in India, it is reported from Shanghai on Thursday, that in New Delhi over several hundred women threw themselves on the road to check the advance of the British cavalry unit dispatched to disperse a large mass of demonstrators, according to the Asahi this morning.

In one corner of the city, several thousands of Indians who looted the Indian Government Office of the Union Jack are facing the British troops with the barricades they built, it is reported by the same dispatch.

In the meantime, despite frantic British efforts, strikes are increasing at an accelerated tempo, continues the dispatch, saying that in Bombay almost all the employes of textile works have disappeared, while the munitions plants to which strikes were spreading were deserted by more than half of the workers.

As a result, the munitions works in Bombay are hardly continuing operation. British guards are watching the Indian workers. Despite the strict watch, the dispatch adds, frequent cases of sabotage are reported.

No Hint of Quieting Down

Contrary to British expectations and propaganda, there is no indication of the disturbances subsiding. Instead, the center of the disturbance has moved to New Delhi. The operation of all the works in the city was suspended and the Indian laborers who deserted their places of work are parading the city in demonstration in group of several thousands, throwing stones at the Official Residence of the Governor General of India and setting fire to public institutions, continues the dispatch.

Boycotting of the British-made goods are spreading all over the country, while the Indian Government prohibited all the British women and children from leaving their houses, it is further reported.

Anti-British rioting is still raging with Bombay, as a center in defiance of the rigorous British suppression, reports an Asahi Shonan dispatch dated Thursday.

British Use Machine-guns

On Wednesday, riots broke out in four places of the city. To suppress the riots the police and British troops were mobilized and are guarding the city with machine-guns, states the dispatch, adding that all day long reports of rifles were heard.

In New Delhi, the Assembly Hall was completely demolished by mobs. Fires broke out in various parts of the city, continues the dispatch. In the disturbances, 50 have been killed and over 1,000 were wounded so far, according to the police authorities on Wednesday, the dispatch adds.

At Agra, the round-up of the leaders of the Indian National Congress is being carried out and anti-British demonstration is raging, while at Lucknow the British authorities prohibited the people from gathering stones, reports the dispatch.

The post office at Nagpool was attacked by the infuriated mob and a collision between the police and the attacking mob ensued, resulting in the casuality of 14. With the ever-mounting disturbances the British are resorting to more drastic and inhuman suppression, concludes the dispatch.

ORGANS OF CULTURE ACTIVE IN GERMANY

All Aimed at Bolstering Morale Of Fighting Forces on The Front

In spite of the fact that Germany is now concentrating its totalitarian strength on the war, its cultural organs are very actively working to bolster the morale of the soldiers on the front as well as to promote the cultural level of the nation as a whole, according to a Berlin dispatch recently received by the Chugai.

For the purpose of encouraging the soldiers fighting on the various fronts, many musicians, including world famous conductors, have been mobilized and dispatched to the fighting and occupied areas, where they give concerts.

Viscount Hidemaro Konoe, a noted conductor, who is the younger brother of Prince Fumimaro Konoe, former Japanese Premier, is reported to have sponsored many concerts in Germany to float money to be donated to the German Red Cross. Viscount Konoe's donation is said to have thus far exceeded 100,000 Mark.

Theaters for Soldiers

With a view to console the soldiers posted at the frontier areas, numerous theaters have been established. On the other hand, the fervor of the civilians for plays and motion pictures is almost astonishing. The theaters and cinema halls in the rural towns, to say nothing of those in Berlin and other major cities, are daily packed by capacity audience. In front of the theaters, the drama fans are daily seen standing in long queues to buy tickets.

According to statistics, the number of cinema halls which totaled 5,446 in 1938 increased to 7,043 in this year. The audience also increased from 1934's 623,700 to 892,000 of the current year.

The films now produced in Germany mostly deal with stories of war, military life and romance of aviation. They are aimed at bolstering the soldiers' morale as well as the people's interest toward war.

Noteworthy is the fact that great efforts are concentrated on the production of news-reels. The German news-reels are to be valued not merely as records of facts but for their artistic superiority. The films which carry firsthand record of the Egyptian and the Eastern Fronts are shown in Berlin within a week at the latest after they are taken.

News-Reel in 29 Languages

Two thousand copies are made from one original film. The news-reels are translated into 29 foreign languages and are exported. It is said that 34 countries are producing about 1,000 copies every week from the films imported from Germany.

In the field of radio also, Germany is treading the ever upward course. In parallel with the expansion of the German occupied areas, the radio net-work is also extending and now has come to include a vast area stretching from Norway to Athens in Greece, from Crimea to the Reich-Spanish border.

Besides, short-wave broadcast is being made daily for the listeners all over the world in 30 different languages.

The publication enterprise is also active, defying various difficulties caused by the war. The number of publications in 1941 is said to have exceeded that of the previous year by 100 million.

To Honor Scientists

In appreciation of the services rendered by scientists and technicians throughout the country, the Science Mobilization Association is contemplating to hold a mass meeting in November this year in Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, Hiroshima, Fukuoka, Toyama and Sendai and honor them in public, reports Domei.

In order to encourage these scientists and technicians, the report adds, the Technical Board is to offer them awards and prizes.

Kiangsu Gives Public Service

C.P.S.

SOOCHOW, August 12.—In response to the call of the New Citizens' Movement, the Kiangsu Provincial Publicity Department jointly with the Provincial Party Affairs Office and the New Citizens' Movement Promotion Committee recently launched a campaign for cleaning the whole city with the help of various public organizations.

Press Comments

Friday, August 14

ASAHI—Advance of Caucasian Campaign
KOKUMIN—Dissension Among Allies
MIYAKO—Insurrection of Indian Troops

Advance of Caucasian Campaign

ASAHI—The German Army which launched a major summer offensive toward the end of June on the southern section of the eastern front after careful preparations and skillful planning has already in a month or so broken through the Soviet defenses and has thrust deep into the heart of the industrial centers of Russia. First the Germans gained control of the Donetz Basin, the "engine room" of the Soviet Union, and, advancing south, have conquered the greater part of northern Caucasus. Meanwhile, another unit of German forces is pressing on Stalingrad in order to place the Volga, "aorta of European Russia," under their thumb.

The blow to the Soviets from their loss of the Donetz Basin can be gauged by noting that the coal fields there yield 60 per cent of the total coal obtained in Russia, that Moscow, Leningrad and other industrial centers depend for their fuel chiefly on the Donetz coal as does the synthetic chemical industry which has recently been developed in the area. The capture of Rostov by the Germans paves a leaping advance toward control of the Black Sea by way of the Azov Sea and at the same time it has paved the way for their push into the granary and oilfield areas of the Caucasus. As anticipated, having taken Rostov, the Germans advanced south using Rostov as the base and have penetrated into the heart of northern Caucasus. They have gained control of the Kuban basin, reduced Krasnodar key point of northern Caucasus, and have occupied the Maikop oilfields. Furthermore by advancing eastward they have taken Piatigorsk in the Caucasian mountains. They are now threatening the Grozny oilfields and tending to break through to the Caspian Sea.

The most direct effect on the Soviets of the German successes in the northern Caucasian campaign is the food and oil problems arising from their loss to the Germans. The Kuban basin is known as the great granary of Kuban and comes next only to the Ukraine and the Volga basin in the list of fertile regions of the Soviet Union, producing 10 per cent of the cereal produced throughout the country. There state farms operated under the most up-to-date and large-scale management have been developed. Having lost this area after being deprived of the Ukraine, there is every possibility of the Soviets facing a serious food problem.

A severe effect also is foreseen on the Soviet fighting strength from their loss of the Maikop oilfields and the threat to the Grozny oilfields. The Maikop area yields oil of excellent quality to the amount of 2,250,000 tons, as of 1938, and although not to be compared with Baku in southern Caucasus with its yield of 23,000,000 tons, if the output of Grozny, which is 2,800,000 tons, is added to it, the amount reaches 15 per cent of the total oil supply in the Soviet Union. Thus the importance of the northern Caucasian oilfields to the economic life of the Soviets is quite patent. Since it is said that modern warfare is petroleum warfare, the possible consequences of the loss of these oilfields on the Soviet power of resistance are bound to be severe. If the Caucasus falls, even if the Reds defend Moscow and Leningrad with desperation, the political and economic values of these principal cities would no longer be what they were last year. Owing to such importance of the Caucasian region, the Germans have laid the greatest emphasis on the success of their summer campaign in these parts. Last year, the Reds by holding Moscow to the last, consolidated the Stalin regime and heightened the fighting spirit of the people. Thus, even if Moscow should fall, the Soviets no doubt are morally and materially prepared for the great evacuation, so that the Germans have acted wisely apparently in leaving Moscow to be tackled later and attacking first the economically important areas on which Moscow and the Soviet Union itself depend for their livelihood. At first sight, this method of approach is likely to deal a most direct blow to Soviet resistance. Moreover, if we consider the bearing of the Caucasian campaign on the World War its significance is even more enhanced. The great progress made in the North African campaign by the Axis forces is threatening western and central Asia, citadels of the British Empire. The Caucasian campaign hsa the greatest bearing on the operations in those regions. Together they may be regarded as the final factor that may decide the course of the World War.

For the immediate present, the operations around Stalingrad certainly are likely to decide the success or failure of the Caucasian campaign. It is natural, therefore, that the Soviets should be concentrating their chief energies on that sector and are persisting in last drop of our blood" and "to the their desperate resistance to the death."

Stalingrad is one of the heavy industrial centers of the Soviet Union and the last stronghold connecting the Caucasus to Sovietland Proper. It is also a great strategic point on the Volga, the aorta of transit. The Stalingrad fighting, therefore, may be considered the climax of the German-Soviet War.

With such a serious crisis gripping the Soviet Union the envoys of Britain and the United States have gathered at Moscow. They have been comforting and inciting the Soviets to continued resistance without any show of sincerity or ability to form a second line of defense in Europe, which is the one thing that the Soviets are pleading for above all. The Soviets ought to realize by now that any further reliance on the perfidious Allies would only lead to greater sacrifices on the part of the Russian people.

Dissension Among Allies

KOKUMIN—The Axis Powers are achieving splendid results in their respective arenas throughout the Eastern Hemisphere and are writing down glorious pages in the history of the world. On the other side, the Allied Powers are growing cold toward each other on account of dissension.

Crushing of the Allied camp can only be accomplished by an overwhelming weight of armed force but internal trouble will by no means be unimportant in the general collapse. The crisis in the Caucasus may be said to be the greatest crisis for the Soviet Union since the establishment of the revolutionary regime. Premier Stalin has personally ordered the defense unto death of the various Caucasian forts, while radio and press are striking tragic notes pointing out that the very existence of the fatherland is at stake. The British and Americans, however, have been unable to form a second line of defense in Europe and have only presented excuses such as lack of materials, labor and transportation capacity. They are even slackening their Lease-Lend supply. The United States is even said to be contemplating the cessation of supply to the British and Soviets.

It is easy to visualize the loss of faith and dissatisfaction on the part of the Soviet people and reaction seems about to explode. The situation was well told by the Allied Conference held at Moscow. Neither a message from President Roosevelt nor the presence of Prime Minister Churchill had the desired effect, nor any result or proceedings of the conference have yet been made public, officially or unofficially.

Australia has long ago fallen away from Britain and has been endeavoring to approach the United States. The United States in its turn has been acting as if Australia were its henchman regarding the continent as its last stronghold in the Pacific. Of late, however Australia has come to complain of the failure of the United States to give any material aid. Premier Curtin and War Secretary Ford and the various papers are giving voice to the complaint.

Chungking has also expressed its dissatisfaction over the American attitude and is even threatening the United States and Britain. The Indian issue has created another difficulty before Anglo-American cooperation. Many Americans are condemning British policy. These things are clearly alienating one Allied Power from the others. Splitting of the Allied camp as a result of continued defeat is the fate of the enemy, which would be quite interesting to watch.

Insurrection of Indian Troops

MIYAKO—Foreign dispatches indicate that once the arrest by the British of Mahatma Gandhi was reported a great commotion was created among the Indian troops dispatched to Egypt and that a highly infuriated Indian soldier shot to death with a revolver the commander of the British 13th Army Division. Such a development could be readily imagined to have occurred. It is quite natural that the Indian troops should turn their back with their weapons against the British, the sworn enemy of the Indian race, especially when British authorities are exerting, as at present, great and rigorous pressure upon their own respectful leaders and compatriots.

In India there are at present 32 army divisions, about 500,000 strong, it is said. But the majority of them are Indian troops. It is doubtful how long those Indian troops as tools of Great Britain will continue to point their guns at their own fellow nationals.

What effect and repercussions the Indian soldiers' revolt in Egypt will produce on the Indian soldiers in India, West Asia and North Africa remains to be seen with absorbing interest.

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Glorious Results Achieved in Wuhan

(Continued from Page 1)

route toward Yushang and Kwangsi, the Chungking force retreated and temporarily entrenched in the mountain districts of Hsienhsia-ling and Fengling-shan.

Suffering serious food shortage and demoralized by the tropical heat, the enemy is now reported to be in disorderly retreat through the mountain pass.

More Chiangsters Routed

Domei

CHEKIANG FRONT, August 12.—Crack Japanese Forces operating in the Sungyang sector, in southwestern Chekiang Province, on Monday annihilated part of the enemy's 146th Division at a point northwest of Patu, about 20 kilometers north of Kwangsin, belated field reports revealed today.

The Japanese Forces had started mopping-up operations against Chungking remnants on the previous day.

Meanwhile, another Japanese unit has annihilated 800 enemy troops who hid in the mountainous district northeast of Hwapu, 20 kilometers northwest of Changshan. The Japanese are now in hot pursuit of the enemy.

SOUTH REGIONS TO GET ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINES

Boys and girls in Malaya, Thailand, Burma, Annam and the Philippines soon will receive beautifully printed and colorfully illustrated magazines from Japan as the initial number of the "Pictorial Nippon" published by the Nippon Cultural Publicity Society will go off the press early next month and will be mailed to these countries under Japanese occupation, Domei learned yesterday.

The pictorial journal is written in six languages, Japanese, Malay, Thai, Burmese, Annamese, and Tagalog, and 10,000 copies of each issue will be sent to each of the countries mentioned above, it was said.

Modern and streamlined transportation means, such as electric locomotives, passenger airplanes, and ocean liners, will be featured in the first issue of the magazine, it was said.

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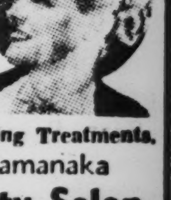

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CHINA IS STRIVING TO STAND ON OWN, PRESIDENT AVERS

Wang Ching-wei Grants Special Interview to Japan Times

SUPPORT IS PLEDGED

Greater East Asia Movement Gains Momentum With Removal of Enemy Influence

By GORO MURATA
News Editor
Japan Times and Advertiser

NANKING, August 13.—Voicing his view on the Indian independence problem for the first time, Wang Ching-wei, President of China, in a special interview granted the Japan Times and Advertiser correspondent dispatched to China declared that Japan, India and China being inter-related, must unite to crush British imperialism.

He wholeheartedly supports Premier General Hideki Tojo's statement addressed to the Indian people and wants Indians to know that all Asia is behind them.

The head of the State prefaced his remarks by reiterating the enthusiasm of the Nanking Government to support Japan to win the War of Greater East Asia and build its proposed Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"China today is still young," he said, "but effort is being made to stand on its own feet. I am glad to be in a position to ask for Japan's continued aid in establishing a strong Nanking Government which can eventually restore complete peace and in increasing the productive capacity needed to assist Japan.

"The new citizens' movement to educate the youths of the country to love China and to love Asia and the rural pacification campaign which is restoring order and economic security are but examples of Nanking's sincere efforts. These may be only small starts but the movements are of a revolutionary nature as they follow the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen's original teachings."

Nanking Shows Progress

"With the removal of British and American influences from Greater East Asia," the President continued, "these movements are gaining momentum and Nanking, too, is actually showing progress. Nanking will push on in the same spirit as Japan to win the war to create the co-prosperity bloc."

Turning to the Indian independence issue, Mr. Wang affirmed: "Indian independence will undoubtedly exercise much effect in ousting British influence from this part of the world, which is our ultimate aim. The attitude of the National Government toward the problem of Indian independence is simple and clear. Namely, we place every confidence in Premier Tojo's statement, promising aid to the Indian patriots and are determined to support the Indian aspirations for independence. Although the National Government at Nanking regrets that it is not yet powerful enough to give much material aid, it can promise moral support and sympathy.

"At present, leaders of the Indian independence movement are encountering difficulties but we want them to remember that all Asiatic nations, Japan, Manchoukuo, China, Burma, Thailand and others, are anxious to see India independent of the British yoke and hope that they will renew their determination to arrive at their glorious goal."

Dwelling on the world situation and the position of the National Government in world affairs, President Wang said that the pernicious influences of Britain, the United States and Communism are steadily ebbing away from China and giving way to the tide of pan-Asianism based on the affinity among Japan, Manchoukuo and China.

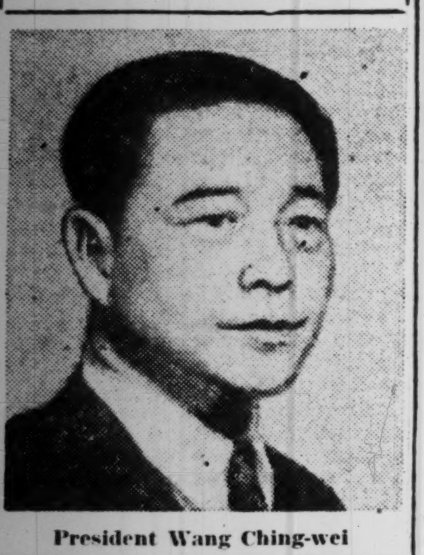
Communism Recedes

"Especially has the communistic influence receded since the outbreak of hostilities between Germany and the Soviet Union. Also Japan's brilliant war achievements have placed the National Government on a stronger and promising position than ever before."

On the problem of closer cooperation between Japan and China and of strengthening the National Government headed by him, President Wang Ching-wei reassured the Times correspondent that his Government would exert itself to the utmost to maintain peace and order and to expand productivity so that Japan would be able to prosecute the War of Greater East Asia without cares as to conditions in China. In this connection, he requested Japan to

(Continued on Page 2)

Pledges Support



President Wang Ching-wei

FAILURE ADMITTED OF U.S. OUTPUT PLAN

War Intelligence Office Makes Admission in First Survey; Britain Also Hard Hit

Domei
LISBON, August 12.—President Roosevelt today summoned the Pacific War Conference at the White House and discussed on the question of the hour, according to a report received here from Washington.

A U.P. report in this connection merely states that the examination of the situation is going on, on the basis of information regarding the Battle off Solomons.

That there is any concrete report regarding the Battle off Solomons from both American and British sources is interpreted here as proof of the decisive defeat on the part of the American and British naval forces in the battle.

War Survey Issued

Domei
STOCKHOLM, August 12.—The first war survey issued in Washington by Elmer Davis, chief of the War Intelligence Office, contains an admission that war production in the United States during the month of June failed to attain its goal, according to neutral press dispatches received here.

Mr. Davis, whose report drew considerable attention in the press, reportedly attributed the failure to "over-optimistic calculations" regarding production combined with an actual discrepancy between the needs of newly built factories and the available flow of raw materials.

The official report, given great prominence in the American press, gave an indication by its open and serious tone that the American Government has begun to abandon its policy of wishful hope, and now instead intends to publish more facts about the war.

The United States intelligence chief declared further that the United States does not produce enough war materials, and material that is produced is not transported quickly enough to the fronts to win the war.

British Deposits Decline

Domei
STOCKHOLM, August 12.—Reflecting waning British enthusiasm in the present war, savings deposits in England steadily have been declining since the start of this year, hitting a record low in July according to the Financial News, British economic journal.

British financial circles have expressed fears that such a tendency likely will prejudice future flotation of long-term Government loans necessary for raising war expenses.

The Financial News traces the average weekly British savings deposits during five months, March to July, as follows:

Weekly Average Savings Deposits in England (In Millions of Pound)

March	21.9
April	12.8
May	11.1
July	10.4

NEW POLE-VAULT MARK SET

Sawada Clears to 4:30 Meters in Hsinking Meet

Domei
MUKDEN, August 13.—The highest pole-vault mark reached so far this year was set yesterday when Bunkichi Sawada cleared the bar at 4.30 meters in a special track and field meet held on the Chiyodadori ground here.

He is a member of the Japanese track and field team which participated in the East Asia Athletic Meet held in Hsinking earlier this week.

POLICE IN INDIA FIRE ON PEOPLE KILLING SCORES

60 Patriots Dead in Bombay Alone—Situation Said Definitely Worse

BRITISH HIDING TRUTH

Procession of Indian Students In Allahabad Subjected to Ruthless Attack

Domei
LISBON, August 12.—Despite British efforts to play down the troubles in India, vaguely describing the situation as "quieter" with "no further incidents of importance," reports from India clearly indicated that the situation is definitely worse with the death toll rising steadily.

While no complete figures have been compiled, latest reports indicated at least 60 killed in Bombay alone as police fired on Indian patriots who continued to protest the unjust imprisonment of Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Maulana Azad and other Nationalist leaders.

Police in Allahabad, birthplace of Pandit Nehru and capital of the United Provinces, ruthlessly opened fire on a procession of Indian students yesterday morning, reports said.

Other dispatches revealed that a similar incident took place in Old Delhi, where several were killed and many wounded. It was believed here that hundreds of anti-British Indian patriots have been wounded or hurt throughout India as a result of British police action.

All Approaches Guarded

All approaches to New Delhi, seat of the British Government in India, are now closely guarded by British troops, it was revealed.

It was reported, meanwhile, that a strict curfew has been instituted in areas affected by strikes or disturbances. The curfew goes into effect at 9 o'clock each night and continues until 5:30 o'clock the following morning.

Indicative of the mounting disturbances, it was learned that the British authorities yesterday arrested five leaders of the National Congress Party in Calcutta.

Other reports from Bihar Province revealed that a bitter clash took place between Indian patriots and British police. Many were reported killed when police suddenly opened fire on a group of Indians at Barisal, in northeastern Bihar.

New Delhi dispatches, meanwhile revealed that the British Government in India, in a desperate attempt to check the spread of the Indian patriotic movement, issued a decree imposing the death penalty on anyone charged with "Acts of rebellion," as well as theft and incendiarism in Cawnpore, important industrial center in the United Provinces.

Cawnpore has a population of 350,000 and is a vital war materials production center. Cawnpore, moreover, was the hotbed of the 1857 uprising of free Indians and is at present the seat of the headquarters of the northern India labor movement.

British Greatly Concerned

Domei
LISBON, August 12.—The increasingly serious nature of the India problem is causing great consternation among the Government and people of Great Britain, all informations received here indicate.

Owing to lack of a better measure, however, the British Government has adopted a temporizing policy and is making frantic efforts to prevent a threatened stiffening in the attitude of the British public toward the Government over the present disturbances in India.

According to a dispatch received here from London, Leopold S. Amery, Secretary of State for India, issued a statement on the evening of August 12, in an attempt to give the impression that tranquillity is being maintained in India, and that all reports on the disturbances there are exaggerated. The London dispatch gave the gist of the Secretary for India's statement as follows:

"Reports received by the British Government from the Government of India show that the measures taken by the British authorities in dealing with the situation in India have produced satisfactory results. It is evident that reports saying that disturbances are spreading to all parts of India are exaggerated. Demonstrations were staged by turbulent elements and some students in Bombay and Ahmadabad, but in both cases the demonstrations were on a small scale."

Indians Hold Huge Rally

Domei
SHONAN CITY, August 12.—One of the most unprecedented demonstrations ever held here took place this afternoon when the Shonan

(Continued on Page 2)

GERMANS PUSH ON STALINGRAD FROM 3 SIDES

Reich Forces Relentlessly Break Down Resistance of Soviet Troops

BRITISH CONVOYS HIT

Further Results Expected to Be Announced by High Command Regarding Mediterranean

Domei
ROME, August 12.—Attacking a strong Allied convoy in the western Mediterranean yesterday morning an Italian submarine successfully scored two torpedo-hits on a large enemy warship, the High Command announced today.

The type of warship could not be ascertained, the communique said.

Domei
LISBON, August 13.—German forces completely occupied the Kuban sector, while another German force, establishing an unshakable foothold in a position near Krasnodar, succeeded with tank units and mechanized infantry corps to break through the Soviet defensive line.

Part of these tank units seem to be penetrating further into the Soviet position, it is learned here today.

Information from British sources, on Wednesday, reporting on the situation at the same front, says that the German tank units succeeded in isolating part of the Soviet troops near Krasnodar by advancing both wings of its line, while the Soviet tank units, with the support of their air force are making desperate efforts to check the German advance.

Break Through Lines

Domei
BERLIN, August 12.—German mechanized and Luftwaffe formations are relentlessly breaking down the resistance of Soviet troops and are rapidly advancing toward Stalingrad from three directions.

On the other hand, the Soviet military headquarters recognizing the strategic value of the Volga River and Stalingrad are massing a large formation of war tanks in these sectors, it is said.

British Convoy Attacked

Domei
BERLIN, August 11.—Its protection from the air weakened, with the sinking of the 22,600-ton aircraft carrier, Eagle, the British convoy in the western Mediterranean is being relentlessly attacked by Axis forces and it is believed that the High Command will soon announce further war results.

Detailed information of the sinking of the Eagle, has not yet been received by the High Command, but it is understood that the British convoy, even risking the great dangers from the Axis patrol was bound for Egypt to strengthen the Allied troops there which are in need of immediate reinforcements.

It is recalled that in the middle of June, another strong British convoy was successfully attacked by the Axis forces in the Mediterranean and considerably damaged.

Today's Press Comments

Friday, August 14 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Axis Powers' War Results and American-British Plot

CHUGAI—Before the creation of the second front as planned by America and Britain will have materialized, the German-Soviet war will reach its crucial point. The decisive operations of the German forces in the Caucasus are nearing completion, while on the North African fronts, the German-Italo combined forces are about to launch their major attack against the enemy forces. From all angles, it seems definite that either the German or the German-Italo combined forces will emerge victorious in all wars on these two separate fronts.

Setting aside the possible results of the war which is raging in the neighborhood of the Caucasus, the German-Italo combined forces now operating on the North African fronts already have fixed a firm foothold on the supply route opening into the Mediterranean and, for this reason, they are in a position to be ready to deal a coup de grace to the enemy forces at any moment. Under the circumstances, the British forces will have no chance to reorganize their rank and file and consequently all indications are that the German and Italian forces will shortly deal a crushing blow to them. Thus with the widening of the scope of war results achieved by the German and Italian forces in Europe and North Africa, coming events will naturally result in enabling the two to consolidate their foothold in the various sectors in these two countries. This, of course, will naturally throw both America and Britain into a quandary not only from the standpoint of war strategy but also from the standpoint of political strategy.

It is to be noted that the more definite the prospect of victories on the part of the Axis Power forces becomes, the more desperate will efforts be by America and Britain to recapture their lost territories and bases.

Today in the east as well as in the west throughout the country the Axis Forces are emerging victorious over the Allied forces, but we should be wary so as not to be caught in the spell of such jubilation over such mere victories. We should utilize whatever war results achieved thus far in further widening the scope of such results in the future.

Citations Granted

MIYAKO—The people of Japan are overwhelmed with emotion to learn that it has been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor that Commander-in-Chief Isoroku Yamamoto has granted a citation to the first and second units of the Naval Air Force which raided the Philippines upon the outbreak of the war and succeeded in wiping out, in a short period of time, the American aerial strength stationed

(Continued on Page 2)

CITATIONS ISSUED TO VANGUARDS WHO, AS HUMAN-BULLETS, AIDED BLITZ ADVANCE ON SINGAPORE

Asai Group Charged to Foot of Bridge, to Cut Enemy's Fuse

BRAVERY IS DESCRIBED

Itaya Squad Surged on Foe of Superior Numbers, to Pave Way for Speedy Drive

Commander Shigesada Kawagoe of the unit to which the Asai and Itaya sections belonged, described to the press at the War Ministry Thursday the great deeds of heroism of the sections.

His account of the exploits of the Asai section, whose commander, along with all but two men, was blasted to atoms in an attempt to save a bridge, is as follows:

The Matsui corps made a landing at Singora in the face of enemy fire on December 8.

The corps had been under instructions from Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita, Supreme Commander of the Forces in the Malay Area, to lose no time in making a thrust at Singapore and capture that enemy base.

Discussed Arduous Task

Upon landing, Lieutenant-General Matsui, commander of the corps named after him, called together the unit commanders under him and, speaking with conviction, made it understood that it was his intention to capture Singapore within two weeks from the time the landing was effected.

The attention of the leaders of the corps was devoted to the question of working out the problem of the quick reduction of Singapore.

There was generally only one road accessible to the units in their proposed march in the direction of their objective, the enemy base of Singapore. In places there were two.

The roads for the most part ran over rivers, through jungles, over bogs, and through forests of gum trees.

The main road, starting at Singora and ending at Johore Bahru, was narrow throughout.

The first question to be worked out before all others by the units if they were to succeed in speedily reducing Singapore was to secure the bridges along their route. This question was narrowed down to the problem of how to frustrate the attempts the enemy was sure to make to destroy the bridges before the advancing Japanese.

It was manifest that if the enemy was allowed time to destroy the bridges before they fled, there was no achieving the goal of capturing Singapore within two weeks.

Enemy Was Prepared

Demolition apparatuses were known to have been set up by the

(Continued on Page 2)

Careers Traced of Late Heroes; Both Were Diligent in Studies

Late Lieutenant Hajime Asai Studied With Amazing Earnestness and Read Biographies of Great Men in Spare Moments

Informed by a Domei correspondent at his home at 330 Kitanatsumecho in Hiroshima that his son the late Lieutenant Hajime Asai, had been granted a citation for meritorious services rendered during the Malay campaign, the late lieutenant's 50-year-old father Takuichi Asai, suppressing the great emotion within him, slowly began to talk of his son.

"Hajime was the eldest of my seven children. Because we were always very busy his mother and I could not do much for him. But he was a great help to us and he looked after his younger brothers and sisters in our place.

"When he was in the 6th grade of the elementary school, he expressed a desire to continue on to middle school, as many of his classmates were going to do. But we told him that with such a record as he had at school it would be of no use for him to continue his studies. Whereupon, he began to study with astounding earnestness. He was able to enter the Hiroshima Commercial School with a high record. About this time he began to show his earnest character, and when he was not occupied with school work he was reading biographies of great men. At the same time he took great care with his physical condition and went through elementary school and commercial school without a single day of absence.

"Even when he began to work at the Hiroshima branch of the Yasuda bank he used to hike every morning before going to work to Chausuyama or Futabayama, more than three kilometers from here. And during his spare time he continued to absorb himself in reading biographies.

"When Hajime answered the call to arms, my wife Toshiyo was ill. And Hajime went away worrying about his mother. But, about 6 months after he had gone to war she died. Probably mother and son are now talking of this great honor in the other world."

Saying this much the greatly moved father handed the reporter the late lieutenant's diary, saying, "if you read this you will understand my son's firm resolve." This diary had been sent here after the lieutenant's glorious death. The following is taken from one page of this diary:

"I have gone on several punitive expeditions, but I have never considered whether I would come back dead or alive. Life and death are matters of fate. In human life there is good luck and ill luck. But bad

(Continued on Page 2)

AMERICAN AVIATORS IN CHINA WEAKLINGS

Japanese Ace Reveals They Only Pretend to Engage In Battle

The United States air force operating in China is no match for the Japanese aerial units and Japanese pilots have nicknamed their foes the "Air Circus" because of their tactics. Flight-Lieutenant Sadashi Koga, ace Japanese pilot who is fighting in China, declared in an interview with the Nichi-Nichi.

Flight-Lieutenant Koga revealed in the report which was filed from Canton, that the American pilots always dodge direct attacks, flee at high speed when pursued and merely make gestures of attack from a distance.

When American pilots first came to China, the Japanese pilot said, the Japanese airmen were eager to engage in combat with what they anticipated to be powerful adversaries, but, once they had engaged in aerial battle with the Americans, they discovered that the enemy was no match.

Although the American planes are of the Curtiss P-40 type fighter planes, they have proved to be inferior to the newest type Japanese fighters which constantly are shooting them down, he said. The only real aerial combat which can be called such was staged on August 8 over Samshui, in Kwangtung Province, when two enemy fighters were downed, the ace pilot continued.

Surrounded By Enemy

"Sergeant Sumida was making a reconnassance flight when he found himself flying into a squadron of North American type bombers, and before he realized it, he was surrounded by seven Curtiss fighter planes," Flight-Lieutenant Koga related.

"A battle between one plane against seven ensued. Another Japanese plane joined Sergeant Sumida, who picked out an enemy plane and chased it out of the squadron.

"The American was no match for Sergeant Sumida's ferocious attacks and the plane, wrapped in flames, dived to the earth with a humming, sputtering noise."

Similar experiences, which verified the weakness of the American air force in China, were related by other aces, the Nichi Nichi correspondent said.

Dauntlessness Unparalleled

Really unparalleled is the dauntlessness of the Japanese Airmen at the front, and it is this dauntlessness combined with their traditional heroism and loyalty which has produced a number of thrilling encounters in connection with their air battles in China and the Southern Areas. Here is a graphic story about our air warriors who recently dealt a terrific blow to the remnant planes of the United States air force in China.

(Continued on Page 2)

NAVY EAGLES' FEATS PRAISED BY MINAMI

Action by Two Units Paved Way For Successive Victories, Says Retired Admiral

What was achieved by the two air-raid units of the Imperial naval air arm, whose exploits were highly commended in the citation issued to them by the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, as revealed Wednesday by the Navy Ministry, is of such a vital nature that the successive victories scored by Japan at the first stage of the War of Greater East Asia would not have been possible without their successful activities, declared Rear-Admiral Teizo Minami, retired, who took an active part in the Nanking air-raids at the outset of the China Affair.

Rear-Admiral Minami, on report of the granting of a citation to the two heroic units Wednesday, highly praised the units and simultaneously gave his impression of the Philippine Islands to the press to the following vein:

"I visited the Philippines just a few weeks ago and clearly observed from a high altitude the various spots still badly scarred as a result of the admirable operations of the commended units. I flew over the islands straightway across from a certain point to another and clearly sighted the enemy air bases which were demolished by the units. At the Iba and Nickolas fields, hangars were still seen badly wrecked. The case was nearly the same with the other bases which were made the targets of the crack units.

"The United States seemed to have cherished the idea just before the outbreak of the present war that an advance by Japanese Troops into French Indo-China would easily be checked by an impregnable defense line to be extended between Hongkong and Manila. The same line they thought would also be able to smash our transports. This idea, together with their self-styled calculations regarding the efficiency of American warplanes, resulted in the enemy's under-estimation of our power.

"This American idea had some chance of being realized if it had not been for the exploits of the units at the very initial stage of the war. I remembered the days of my participation in the Nanking air-raids, and so could clearly visualize the difficulty of staging raids at places so far away from the raiders' base.

"Every plane, as you know, has its limited action radius. All raids must be carried out within the time allowed by the radius. Consequently, there is generally little time to be spent on actual raiding.

"If there is any delay in starting back for the home base, enemy pursuit planes will invariably attempt to prolong the delay, with the result that not enough gasoline will

(Continued on Page 2)

Heroism of 2 Sections Reaches Knowledge Of His Majesty

NOTED BY YAMASHITA

Both Commanders Died Gallantly With Men Fighting Against Insurmountable Odds

Honor was done to the Imperial Army Forces over again on Thursday when the War Ministry announced that it had been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor that citations had been issued by the Supreme Commander of the Forces in the Malay Area to the Asai and Itaya sections whose heroic deeds were an important factor in the speedy reduction of Singapore in the Malay campaign.

All members of the Asai company except one died gloriously or sustained wounds in their successful attempt to secure bridges whose possession was necessary to capture Singapore within two weeks from the time the Matsui corps made a landing on the Malay Peninsula.

The commander of the section, along with two men under him, died glorious deaths when they were blasted to atoms when the bridge they were trying to save went up in an explosion.

There was a terrific sound, a passage in the citation issued to the group said. Then there was no more of the commander and his men.

The Itaya section, of the Watanabe Unit, did much to end the deadlock in the war situation at the later stages of the Malay campaign.

It had been instrumental in the main body of the enemy forces beating a hasty retreat. It was pursuing the fleeing enemy troops when the enemy realized the real strength of the group after them.

They counter-attacked and succeeded in surrounding the Japanese.

Helpless and outnumbered, the commander of the section and 22 men under him died glorious deaths in hand-to-hand struggles with the enemy.

The War Ministry made the following announcement at 4 p.m. on Thursday:

> **"It has been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor that citations had been issued by Tomoyuki Yamashita, Supreme Commander of the Forces in the Malay Area, to Lieutenant Asai, commander of a section of the Watanabe Unit and 10 others and to the Itaya Section of the same unit which rendered distinguished military services in the Malay campaign."**

The citation issued to Lieutenant Asai and 10 others follows:

Issued to Lieutenant
Hajime Asai,
Commander of a Section
and 10 Others,

At the time the Matsui corps was going to give chase to the enemy troops after it had penetrated the lines of positions at Jitra, they were ordered to secure the bridge at the southern extremity of Alor Star. They dashed with resolution, destroying defeated enemy troops on the one hand and attacking the main body of the enemy forces on the other.

At 10:10 on December 13, as soon as they got to the bridge they had been ordered to secure, they came under the severe fire of the enemy on the southern side of the structure.

The commander of the section lost no time to cause two corporals, Kaneko and Nakayama, to drive to the southern end of the bridge.

In the meantime, he, taking with him two men under him, dashed in the direction of the northern foundation of the bridge while enemy bullets were falling thickly around the group.

They were on the point of cutting the fuse for the charge set by

(Continued on Page 2)

SHANGHAI INCIDENT SEEN WAR PRELUDE

Britain, U.S. Were Recognized As Japan's Real Enemies, Says Captain Hazama

Captain Naoaki Hazama, now attached to the Osaka Naval Defense Headquarters, declared Wednesday night, the eve of the fifth anniversary of the Shanghai Incident, that the outbreak of the hostilities marked the prelude to the Greater East Asia War, clearly foretelling the inevitable course of international developments, according to Domei.

Captain Hazama was chief of the press section of the Japanese Fleet in China waters at the time of the Shanghai Incident.

When hostilities broke out in Shanghai, the majority of Japanese Naval men fully realized that the incident inevitably would develop into an international war and that Japan's real enemies were the United States and Great Britain, Captain Hazama said.

Events during the Shanghai Incident, such as the Panay affair and the wounding of Sir Hugh Knatchbull-Hugessen, the then British Ambassador to China, only strengthened the Japanese conviction that Japan's real enemies were the United States and Britain, he said.

In five years of the China Affair, the Imperial Forces experienced unparalleled hardships. Nevertheless the difficulties helped to cultivate our self-reliance and enabled us to face the present Greater East Asia War, Captain Hazama said.

When he inspected important areas in Central China about six months before the China Affair started, Chiang Kai-shek's troops already had assumed an openly provocative attitude, he recalled. Particularly, in the suburbs of Shanghai, hospitals and schools were stealthily being converted into army camps and troops were being stationed secretly in neighboring villages, he said, adding that underhanded support by the United States and Britain made it possible for Chiang's forces to challenge the Japanese.

In considering the chain of events, one should not lose sight of American and British schemes to expel the Japanese from China. Their machinations led to the Manchurian Incident in 1931, he said.

Shanghai at the time of the Shanghai Incident was the nerve center for China's foreign trade. The British were extremely interested in the city, having invested capital to a total of £300,000,000 in the area along the Yangtze. As an international port in which its East Asian trade was centered, Shanghai was no less precious to the United States, he said.

Parents Recount Careers of Heroes

(Continued from Page 1)

luck only holds for weaklings. There is no such thing for a soldier. If anything is bad then it can be changed to good. To do so requires bravery and the life of man is determined by whether he is brave or not. Bravery does not arise from intelligence, nor from education, nor from selfishness. It arises from the determination to give one's life at any moment for His Majesty the Emperor and for the nation. Where there is the spirit of the true soldier there is bravery."

Beside his father, Takuichi Asai, who now works at a rice distribution depot, the heroic late lieutenant Hajime Asai is survived by his younger brothers, Takumi, a second-lieutenant of the Army in the South, Saburo, who is in the Kwantung Army, Toshimitsu, and Toshio, who is in the first grade of Hiroshima Commercial School, by his step-mother Sada and by his younger sister Tsurue, who is married, and Sue, a third-grade student of a girls' high school.

The home of the late second-lieutenant Toshio Itaya is in the quiet village of Kawachi 8 kilometers north of Hiroshima. There the Domei correspondent visited the late second-lieutenant's mother, Aiko, 50, who softly, and with tears of deep feeling dimming her eyes, thanked the reporter and revealed the following about her son:

"When Toshio was in the second grade, I had to go to America to join my husband who was working there, and left Toshio in the care of his grandmother. When he was in the second year of Commercial School I returned with his younger sister Takeko and a younger brother Sojin. He was very happy, and when I had to go to America again, he became both father and mother to the two children whom I left in his care.

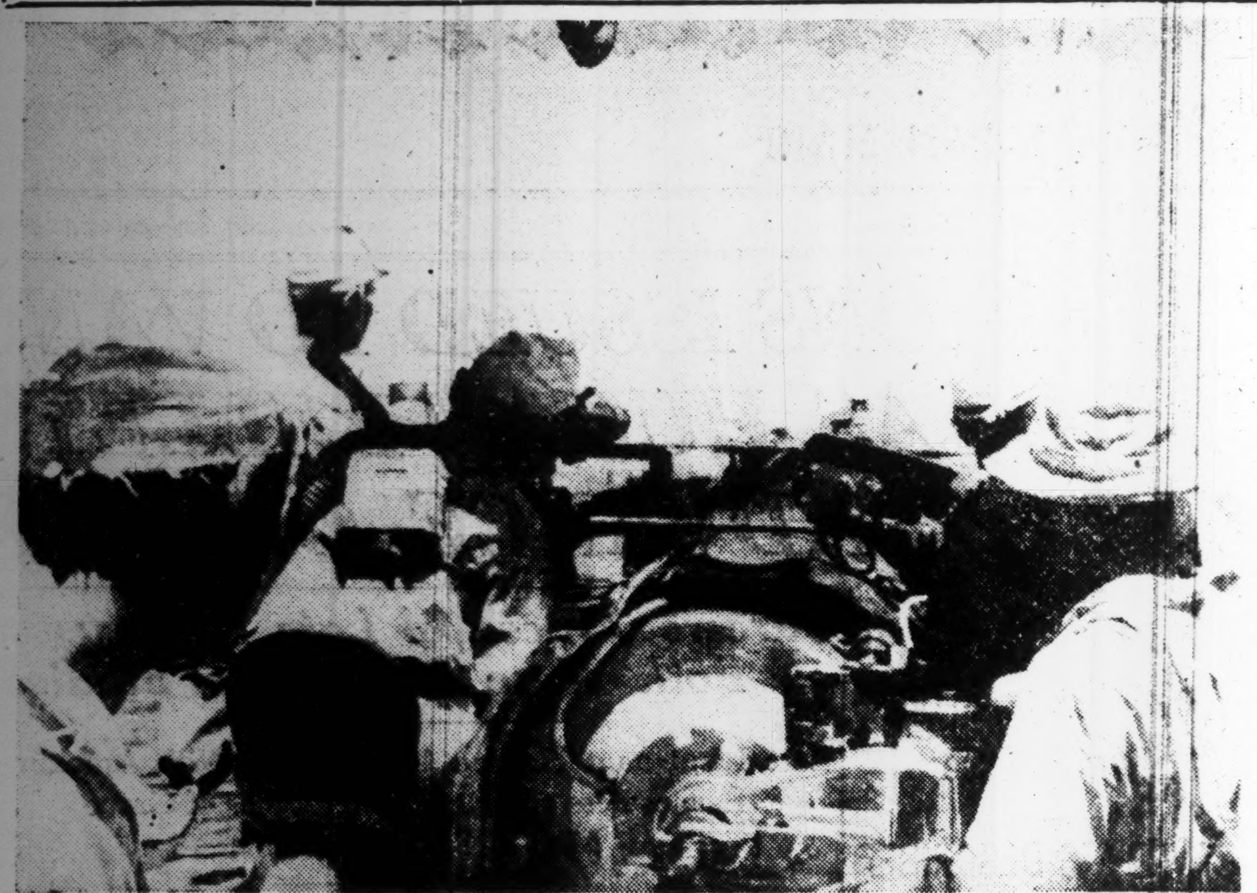
"He went through elementary school and commercial school at the head of his class. The year he graduated from Nagasaki Commercial College, his father and I both returned from America. And Toshio for the first time met his father. Though the time he spent with his parents was short he was very considerate, and was an example of filial piety.

"At the first of every year he copied the whole of the Amida sutra, and I will never forget that he used to say, 'I want to live in faith and die in faith.' He read over and over many times 'The Great Mission' by lieutenant-colonel Sugimoto, and always carried it with him.

"I am happy that he died for his country. I believe that he, too, was happy to die a glorious death."

The late second-lieutenant is survived by his father, Tokujiro, 65, who is a farmer, his mother Aiko, his sister Takeko, 22, and by his brother Sojin, 26.

Ready for Action



Under the glittering tropical sun, these naval heroes are ready for action. (Passed by the Navy Ministry)

BRAVERY RELATED OF GALLANT HEROES

(Continued From Page 1)

enemy at every turn along the route of march of the units which ran over foot-way bridges, across jungleland, and over swamps.

It was clear that the only way of securing the bridges, even if only for the mechanized units, was by catching up with the fleeing enemy troops and by use of human-bullets managing to capture the bridges before the enemy has had time to demolish them.

The question of capturing Singapore in the time in which the Supreme Commander of the Forces in the Malay Area had decided that the enemy base should be in Japanese hands now became the question of how to make a successful attempt to catch up with the enemy forces before they could have time to blast the bridges before the advancing Japanese.

It was the good fortune of the Asai raid section to undertake this supreme task in which was involved the use of human-bullets.

It was long before the section took ship for the Malay Peninsula that this most arduous task had been set to it.

The preoccupation of the commander of the section had long since been to work out the problems of performing the task upon the success of which depended the speedy reduction of the enemy base of Singapore.

Time for Action Arrives

The spirits of the commander of the section and his men were high on December 12 when the Japanese, after breaking through the lines of positions at Jitra, found themselves faced by the main force of enemy troops. The development meant the arrival of the time for the raid section to go into action.

Wth contemptuous disregard of the remnants of the enemy forces feebly active at Keparapatas and Alor Star, the section, with the members riding on motorcycles, sped along in the direction of the Keda River at the southern extremity of Alor Star. Its object was to gain secure possession of the bridge over the waterway.

The enemy had left a strength of troops in the area to the north of Alor Star.

The enemy troops attempted to check the raid section. The Japanese, advancing against enemy resistance, succeeded in getting to the bridge. This feat was achieved at 10:10 a.m. on December 13.

There were about 300 enemy troops in hiding on the southern side of the bridge. At the sight of the Japanese they fired.

The commander of the section lost no time to order two corporals, Kaneko and Nakayama, to dash against the enemy on the southern side of the bridge. Within the time of breath the two valiant corporals were off on their motorcycles.

At the same time the commander dispatched Superior Private Okada on the mission of reporting what had happened to the section to the command of the unit to which the group belonged.

Death-Defying Band

When he saw the messenger started on his way, the commander, along with two men, dashed on motorcycles to the foot of the bridge against the fierce resistance of the enemy who concentrated their fire on the three-men death band.

Using human bullets the death-defying trio was going to cut the fuse for the charge which was to blast the bridge.

It was then that the charge was ignited by the enemy. There was a terrific detonation. The bridge with the trio was tossed in the air. And there was no more of the bridge and the three heroes.

The two corporals, Kaneko and Nakayama, undaunted by what had happened to their chief, charged the enemy troops although they were helplessly out-numbered.

In the fierce tussle which ensued Corporal Nakayama fell. His comrade in arms dropped with wounds.

There now remained five members of the section. Presently they found themselves surrounded by more than 100 enemy troops with four tanks.

Fought Bravely

They fought as bravely as a true Japanese warrior fights, although the odds were overwhelmingly against them.

At the end of 30 minutes of terrific struggle, all of them were killed or wounded.

It is evident that the enemy troops were dumfounded by the feats of the raid section. After the struggle they took to their heels, leaving the railway bridge undamaged.

Presently the main force of the Matsui corps was passing over this railway bridge in the drive on Singapore.

The enemy resistance to the Matsui Unit advancing toward Johore Bahru along the western coast of Malaya was becoming keener than before, as the Unit entered Johore State. The two sides of the road through which the Unit was going through for a distance of 100 kilometers were thickly covered with jungles and marshy lands. No passage outside the road was possible. Taking advantage of this region, the enemy thoroughly destroyed the roads and bridges, and concentrating its gunfire upon the attacking force tried to keep the Japanese at bay. The penetration of this road was really a stupendous task. Surmounting numerous obstacles, however, the Japanese troops steadily advanced.

It was at this time the Watanabe corps, to which the Itaya Section belonged, successfully advanced to a town after intercepting the rear force of the enemy on the morning of January 26. The enemy put up stubborn resistance here, knowing that to check the advance of the Japanese troops here for some time, would seriously interfere with their general operation.

It was at this time that the Itaya Section, which was watching the development of the war situation, surged upon the enemy camp near the railway. This the Itaya Section did arbitrarily, as the chance offered then was very excellent. The rear of the enemy was attacked. Flabbergasted at this surprise attack the main force of the enemy took to retreat, pell-mell. This enabled the Matsui Unit to carry out a blitz advance. The enemy, however, launched a counter-attack with strong forces. Commander Itaya of the Section and men under him fought gallantly, but, being outnumbered, he and 22 others finally died a brilliant death.

British Authorities Execute 4 Egyptians To Check Antagonism

Domei

ROME, August 12.—Apparently in an effort to check the anti-British movement in Egypt, the Egyptian court martial today executed, by a firing squad, four Egyptian nationals on charges of sympathy with the Axis, according to a Cairo dispatch received here today via Ankara. The Egyptian people are also extremely sympathetic toward the Indians over the Indian independence movement and desire to see the Indian people rise and overthrow British Imperialism. Meanwhile, Arabian flying columns are reported to be active along the Egyptian border district, disturbing British supply routes.

SHANGHAI TO HOLD SHOW

Japanese, Chinese, Manchoukuoan Artists to Participate

Domei

SHANGHAI, August 13.—With the object of promoting cultural interchange between China, Japan and Manchoukuo, the Shanghai branch of the Sino-Japanese Cultural Association is planning to hold a China-Japan-Manchoukuo art exhibition in the near future.

In the meantime, the Association is collecting famous works of Chinese, Japanese and Manchoukuoan calligraphists and painters. More than 120 Chinese, 90 Japanese and 50 Manchoukuoan masterpieces have already been secured for display in the forthcoming exposition.

CITATIONS ISSUED TO GALLANT MEN

(Continued from Page 1)

the enemy to blast the bridge, when there was a terrific sound. With that they died glorious deaths.

The two corporals, Kaneko and Nakayama, dashed into the enemy troops, and stabbed to death several enemy troops. They were helplessly out-numbered. Corporal Nakayama was the first to fall. Then Corporal Kaneko was wounded.

The daring charge by the commander of the section and others, mentioned above, struck terror into the hearts of the enemy groups and it threw them into confusion. It also made it easy to secure the bridge and the railway bridge to the east. Furthermore, it facilitated the subsequent action of the Matsui corps in giving chase to the enemy troops.

These resolute and daring deeds and the high and fiery sense of responsibility of the group should be examples to the entire army. The military services rendered by the group are recognized as being distinguished.

A citation is hereby issued.

February 15, 1942.

Tomoyuki Yamashita,
Supreme Commander of the
Forces in the Malay
Area.

The citation issued to the Itaya section follows:

Issued to the Itaya Section of the Watanabe Unit.

The section arrived on the scene of war as the second line of a company of the Watanabe Unit as the unit was about to attack the enemy positions near Menkibole in the Malay campaign on January 26. In order to end the deadlock in the war situation and to facilitate the operations of the main force, it acted on its own authority and attacked the rear of the main body of the enemy forces. This led to the enemy beating a retreat in disorder.

Observing the smallness of the strength of the Japanese, the retreating enemy troops made a counter-attack on them from four directions. The Commander of the section and 22 men under him fought bravely for more than an hour. Their ammunition ran out. Then they repeatedly charged the enemy troops and engaged them in hand-to-hand struggles. Thus they inflicted heavy damage on the enemy. Eventually, all of them died gloriously. It may be said that their resolute and daring attack was a factor in the defeat of the numerically superior enemy forces and that it was a help to the subsequent operations of the unit. The military services rendered by them are recognized as being distinguished.

A citation is hereby issued.

February 15, 1942.

Tomoyuki Yamashita,
Supreme Commander of
the Japanese Forces in
the Malay Area.

Police in India Fire on People Killing Scores

(Continued From Page 1)

branch of the Indian Independence League met at Farrell Park.

Early in the morning the 70,000 Indian residents displayed flags in front of their doors.

At noon the Indians closed their shops and assembled at the Anzac Club. At about 5:30 p.m. demonstrations started, participated by at least 4,000 Indians.

At the head of this line of march was the Indian flag, followed by banners bearing inscriptions such as "Liberty or Death," "Arise, Fellow Indians." The men marched to Farrell Park shouting "Down with England." Before a packed gathering Rash Behari Bose's message of encouragements was read, followed by speeches from various Indian leaders.

Regrets British Oppression

Domei

CANTON, August 12.—Expressing regrets over British oppression of India, Chiang Ting-fu, chief administrative secretary of the Chungking regime, in an interview with foreign correspondents in Chungking yesterday afternoon, stated that the high-handed measures being adopted by British authorities in India greatly will hamper the supply of arms and war materials from India to Chungking, according to information available here.

Complaining that the present development in India completely will alienate India from Chungking, the spokesman sharply criticized the attitude of Britain toward leaders of the Indian National Congress Party.

"A spiritual problem such as exists between India and Britain cannot be solved at the point of bayonets," Chiang Ting-fu declared.

INDIANS IN KANSAI ADOPT RESOLUTION

Leading Members of Community Denounce Britain, Pledge Efforts for Freedom

With the beginning of the Indian civil disobedience movement following the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and other nationalist leaders, some fifty members of the Indian community of Kobe and Osaka gathered at the India Club on Tuesday, from 5:30 p.m., to record deep indignation over the arrest of the Indian leaders and to ask Rash Behari Bose and the Indian Independence League in Bangkok to take adequate measures to attain complete freedom for India and to rescue the arrested leaders.

Shops Closed as Protest

On the day of the meeting, all Indian firms in Kobe and Osaka closed as a sign of protest to the tyrannical British action.

Tekchand Mehra, director of the Kansai chapter of the Independence League, opened the meeting with a stirring speech in which he stressed that the time has finally arrived for all Indians to rise and throw off the British yoke. Messrs. C. Gokuldas, B. D. Bagwat, S. D. Sahay, younger brother of A. M. Sahay, noted independence movement leader now in Bangkok, and S. C. Das delivered addresses in their respective order. All these speeches touching on the same theme as Mr. Mehra's, were heartily applauded by the assembly.

Three resolutions were then read out to the assembly and were unanimously passed. The text of these resolutions was as follows:

(1) That this meeting views with great consternation and regret the cowardly and wicked act of the British Government in India of arresting Mahatma Mohandas Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and other patriotic leaders of the Indian National Congress and expresses great indignation over this and condemns the British nation for keeping India by force under its yoke. This meeting at the same time views with great favor and approval the laudable endeavors of the above-mentioned leaders and expresses its heartfelt thanks for the supreme sacrifice that they have been making for the cause of independence. Every Indian has full sympathy with the venerable leaders in the troubles and privations that they have been undergoing for scores of years to rid our motherland from the oppressive bondage imposed upon her by the British. This meeting further gives its support to the resolutions passed by the Indian National Congress and exhorts the successors to carry out the resolution of civil disobedience with full vigor.

Britain Denounced

(2) That this meeting firmly believes that the British Empire, which was built with the blood of millions of Asiatics by causing them all sorts of privations, humiliations, insults and cruelties, is already tottering and is on the verge of collapse. That nothing can save the criminal and sinful Britishers whose hands are red with the blood of innocent people of Asia. It is therefore the duty of every Indian and Asiatic to act concertedly and jointly to oust the British from India and to resort to force, tactfulness and other methods to terminate the misrule in India.

(3) That this meeting views with appreciation the endeavors that are being made by the patriots at the headquarters of the Indian Independence League at Bangkok and urgently calls upon Rash Behari Bose, Chairman of the Council, to take adequate steps to rescue the Indian patriots and leaders and to adopt adequate measures to attain complete independence for the 400,000,000 sons and daughters of our motherland. That the Indian residents in Japan are ready to make any and every sort of sacrifice, and to extend every help to the Indian Independence League at Bangkok.

Wuhu Officials Wear Uniforms

C.P.S.

WUHU, August 13.—As part of the program for pushing the New Citizen's Movement the Wuhu District Government has instructed its officials to wear uniforms.

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China Is Striving To Stand on Own, President Avers

(Continued from Page 1)

extend both positive and constructive aid to the National Government.

"The new citizens' movement is steadily and satisfactorily progressing among the people. The younger generation has particularly been touched with new spiritual power," Mr. Wang concluded.

That President Wang Ching-wei is the supreme leader of new China and trustee of the revolutionary heritage is known to even the most cursory observer of Oriental affairs. Mr. Wang had been Dr. Sun's associate since the earliest days of the Chinese revolutionary movement. When Dr. Sun lay on his death-bed at Peking in the spring of 1925, there was present at his side to support him in his last days the one man out of all his revolutionary comrades whom he could have chosen, Wang Ching-wei.

It was through Mr. Wang that Dr. Sun addressed his valedictory message to the Chinese people; it was Mr. Wang who drafted his Last Will; it was to Mr. Wang that he handed on the torch of Chinese nationalism, bequeathed the task of consolidating the Chinese Republic on the basis of the Three People's Principles and other of his teachings.

Mr. Wang is not only a revolutionary leader but a humanist and a patriot. Mr. Wang is a man keenly interested in the world and his fellow men; honorable, gentle, and kind in all his dealings; devoted to the welfare of his country and his fellow countrymen; one whom it is an honor to know and a double honor to be permitted to serve.

In addition, it must be emphasized that Mr. Wang is a scholar and a poet. His writings are published in all newspapers and many of his poems have been published in book form. His courtesy name which he adopted in accordance with ancient custom when taking up the editorship of the Min Pao is distinctly poetic. According to a Chinese legend a princess of very ancient times was drowned in the sea, and to avenge herself her spirit took the form of a sea bird with a white beak and red feet, which continually fetches pebbles in its mouth and drops them into the sea in the hope one day of filling it. It was the name of this bird Ching-Wei which the young poet-scholar chose for himself. One of his poems written during his imprisonment at Peking in 1910 commences with an allusion to the legend:

Above the vast expanse of gloomy waves, sorrowing, I fly

Bereft of reason by the pebbles that it is my lot

In endless reptition, one after one, in my beak to bear.

Yet tireless still, in solitary scorn, I my flight pursue

The sea-mews far below.

When the Japan Times correspondent was taking leave, Mr. Wang drew a bright picture of the new China after the completion of the provincial pacification movement.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

there. The feat of the Naval fliers, who, coordinating with the raid carried out upon Pearl Harbor, flew several thousand nautical miles through perilous flying conditions over the South China Sea, and wiped out the enemy air power, thus leading to the success of later movements, is not in the least inferior to the deeds of those who battered Pearl Harbor. We offer our most profound thanks for their magnificent achievements.

In addition to the citations to the Naval fliers, it has been announced that Supreme Commander Tomoyuki Yamashita has granted citations to the units of Lieutenant Asai and Second-Lieutenant Itaya, both of the Watanabe Unit, for meritorious services rendered during the campaign in the Malay Peninsula. Lieutenant Asai and ten of his men fell after exposing themselves to tremendous perils in securing bridges which were an important factor in the victory in Malaya.

The Itaya Unit had attacked the enemy from the rear and had succeeded in wiping out a huge detachment, but later were encircled by a numerically far-superior force of the enemy. Second-Lieutenant Itaya and his 23 men, with all ammunition spent, charged upon the enemy with bayonets and after dealing great damage, finally met a glorious end.

The heroic acts of these men make even the gods weep. And we can do nothing but bow our heads in great reverence before them.

Yoshizawa Leaves Shonan

Domei

SHONAN CITY, August 10.—Mr. Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China, who is inspecting the occupied areas in the Southern Regions, today left here for Medan by air.

AMERICAN AVIATORS IN CHINA WEAKLINGS

(Continued from Page 1)

relayed by a Domei correspondent from Canton.

The story in substance follows:

"Staging an obstinate action for some days, the remnant planes of the United States Air Force, comprising five heavy bombers of the North American B-25 type came flying over the Canton Air Field toward the evening of Thursday. Holding a remarkable altitude over the strato-cirrus, these planes dropped bombs blindly and the next moment they flew away in a hurry-scurry fashion.

"Obstinately enough, five bombers of the same type attempted to repeat a raid on the Canton Air Field a little past 8 a.m. Saturday. Detecting these planes in the sky above Canton, two of our crack 'eagles' took off on the spot and made a swift onslaught on them. Not flurried a bit, the enemy planes dropped bombs in the neighborhood of Lungtan before returning to their base. But our planes gave them a heated chase till we overtook them above Sanshui and there ensued a fierce battle between the seven enemy fighter planes of the Curtiss P-40 type, escorted by the bomber planes, and our force of three patrol planes and two 'eagles' aggregating five. The air-duel ended in the downing of two enemy planes by our fliers despite the numerical inferiority of our air force in this battle.

"Lieutenant Koga, who had been on patrol duty on the same day and to whom credit is given for the meritorious service, gives an account of this air battle to the following effect:

"'The planes, under my command, one of Air-Sergeant Miyamoto and the other of Air-Sergeant Sumida, had been patrolling the sky from early morning till they spotted about 8:10 a.m. five enemy planes of the North American type escorting seven fighter planes of the P-40 type. Then the two planes under my command as well as my own made an attack on these enemy planes. Turning around, they began to fly away in haste. We gave them a swift chase until Sumida hurled his plane amid the flock of enemy bombers and Miyamoto zoomed into the flock of enemy fighters. In a quarter of an hour or so, Sumida's plane dashed headlong into the enemy's foremost plane. Seeing this, the enemy fighters came to protect the threatened bomber. Then he staged a positive attack in cooperation with Miyamoto.

"'Meanwhile there arrived three of our rescue planes to assist ours and there developed a severe battle between friend and foe. Evidently intent on getting into the clear, the enemy planes began to show their heels. But ours stuck to the enemy planes, directing a shower of shots upon them. They fled on. Ours ran after them. One of the enemy planes was crippled and crashed to the ground about 20 kilometers to the north of Sanshui. Our fliers saw its scrap aflame on the ground. Another of the enemy planes received about 90 bullets of our machine guns and its gasoline tank caught fire and it went out of sight beneath a sheet of clouds. Right beneath the sheet of these clouds ran a range of mountains and it is certain that the enemy plane met a fatal end there.

"'Instead of prolonging a fruitless pursuit, our planes turned round on their return journey. What appealed to my fancy in connection with this air battle is the fact that neither Miyamoto nor Sumida alluded to their respective meritorious services. Sumida merely spoke that Miyamoto must have downed the enemy planes, whereas Sumida spoke to the contrary, the former adding, however, that he had chased the enemy planes till one of them caught fire but that it is Sumida himself that forced it down on the ground and the latter denying this allusion sheerly to give credit to Miyamoto.'"

Navy Eagles' Feats Praised by Minami

(Continued From Page 1)

be available to make the return flight.

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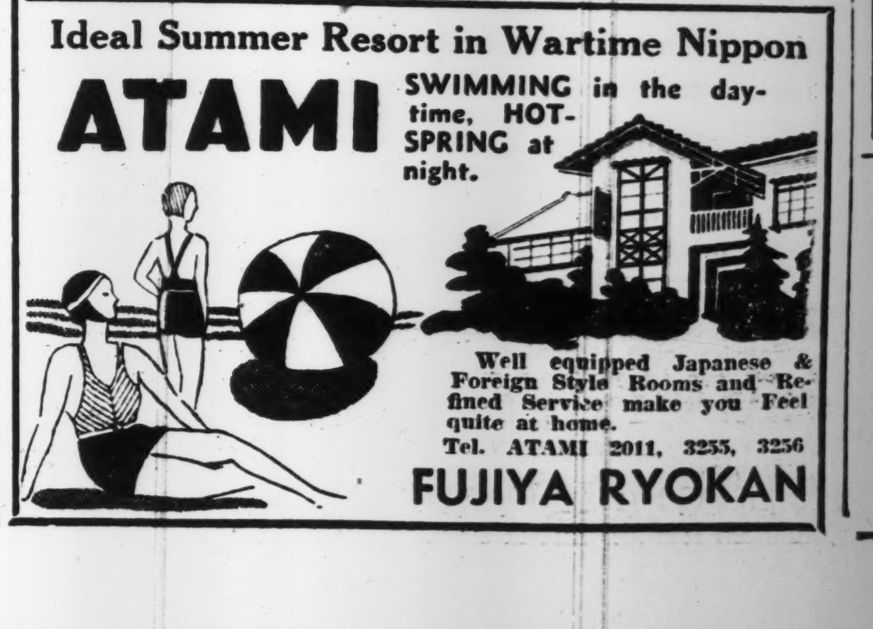

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STRATEGIC PLANS FOR ALASKA UPSET

Japanese Occupation of Islands In Aleutians Has Endangered American Defense

The recent occupation of Atu and Kiska Islands in the Aleutians which are now renamed Atsuta and Narukami respectively by Japan has completely upset the strategic plans of the United States in Alaska, according to an article appearing in the Far Eastern Review of Shanghai.

Verily the Americans are now finding their own home defenses to be no longer secure, this journal states. Discussing the history and importance of Alaska, it continues:

Once known as "Seward's Folly," Alaska now can be termed "America's Folly."

The Territory's vulnerability to aerial attack as well as its enormous strategic value in America's defense scheme was realized by all except those self-confident United States military and naval leaders who were so loath to lavish the tax-payers' money on its defense. "There appears to be no necessity, from the standpoint of national defense, of increasing the military garrison in Alaska," was the then popular argument, while only a few years ago, despite the fact that war clouds were hanging ominously low over the Pacific, the U.S. Navy Department declared that the $100,000,000 allocated for the development of naval facilities there was "an excessive sum for the developments anticipated" and recommended a $90,000,000 slash! And this despite the fact that the late General William Mitchell termed Alaska "the Achilles heel of American defense!" a most significant statement coming from a pioneer apostle of air power that in those days suddenly focussed attention on the strategic value of Alaska in America's program for hemispheric defense.

The great significance of Alaska is obvious even to the layman—a rich prize both for its strategic location and its vast undeveloped resources. Alaska possesses extensive reserves in gold, silver, platinum and coal, along with valuable deposits of lesser-known extent comprising tin, oil, lead, copper, antimony, zinc, iron and bismuth. Supplies of timber, fur and fish are immense. Yet the total population inhabiting this vast and valuable region in 1941 was slightly less than 60,000 souls, of whom only one half belonged to the white race, and only two years previous to that the "home defense" of Alaska was represented by 300 infantrymen in Chilkoot barracks.

Together with all the islands near its coast and the Aleutians Archipelago except Behring and Copper Islands, Alaska occupies the northwest portion of the North American Continent. It is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean, on the east by the Canadian Territory of Yukon and by British Columbia, on the southwest by the Pacific Ocean, and the west by the Behring Sea and the Arctic Ocean. Its land area is estimated at 590,000 square miles and the northern portion consists essentially of a vast expanse of tundra, broken here and there by mountain spurs (including the highest peak in North America, Mount McKinley, 20,464 feet), and by countless lakes, water-courses and sphagnous swamps. About one-third of this region lies within the Arctic Circle and its winter climate is terribly severe. It is traversed by the great river Yukon, about 2,000 miles long, and by its main tributary the Tananah, the Kuskoquin, and other large streams.

Southeastern Alaska, a narrow strip of land along with the Alexander Archipelago, lies between Canada and the Sea. The boundary as defined in the Russo-British treaty of 1825 is given as "ten marine leagues from the ocean." The exact meaning of this definition was disputed between Canada and the United States, especially after the discovery of gold in the Yukon Valley gave more importance to the possession of a Canadian harbor on the coast. A joint commission in 1903 practically gave effect to the United States' contention and fixed the boundary-line from the head of Portland Channel through Mount Whipple and Kate's Needle, round the head of Lynn Channel to Mount St. Elias. This shut out Canada entirely from the coast.

Belatedly realizing the true significance of Alaska as a defense outpost, America began efforts to rush construction work. The Hepburn Board called attention to the fact that "the dependability and radius of action of patrol planes of recent types have greatly enhanced the value which Alaskan bases would have in their service to the fleet." The report emphasized that naval air bases in the Alaskan area would be "essential in time of war" and that the Aleutian chain of islands was of the greatest strategic importance. Then after painstaking analysis of the geographic and meteorological conditions obtaining in the entire area, the Board recommended the establishment of naval air bases at Sitka, Kodiak and Unalaska, together with submarine bases at the latter two points.

At the time the Hepburn Report was presented, the United States Navy possessed only one small base at Sitka where a half-squadron consisting of six patrol planes operated in rotation for periods of from three to six months, utilizing the buildings of an old naval fuel depot on nearby Japonski Island. As for the Aleutian Archipelago the Board felt that considerations of pure strategy would indicate a base as far west as possible. However, the Board was of the opinion that Unalaska Island represented the "westernmost point at which a base could be maintained without inordinate maintenance charges." Consequently, the Hepburn Report recommended that facilities for one squadron of patrol planes and one submarine division be created on Unalaska Island. Kodiak Island offered, in the opinion of the Board, the best possibility for development into a major air base capable of supplying the immediate needs of patrol squadrons as well as the mechanical and fuel requirements of the other two secondary bases in the Alaskan outpost. Installations for handling one division of submarines were also to be made at Kodiak.

The navy then acquired, after heated Congressional debates, a tract of land at Women's Bay on Kodiak Island by Executive Order and work was begun on all three bases mentioned in the report. For work at Kodiak $9,000,000 was appropriated, and more than $2,000,000 for the Sitka project. These amounts were recently increased to nearly $30,000,000 for the three bases, upon which construction was rushed with all possible effort. The U.S. Coast Guard and Navy Hydrographic Office then instituted a detailed survey of Alaskan waters, including the Aleutian Islands whose many bays and passes had never been adequately charted.

The American army, led on by the navy, also started work and acquired land at Anchorage and Fairbanks, it being planned that the latter be specially equipped to serve as an experimental station for cold-weather flying (72 degrees F. below zero has been registered at that city). Work was pushed on the landing-fields of the Air Corps at these two bases, and the ground was prepared for two tremendous runways, reported to be over 10,000 feet in length.

How far work has now been completed remains a question but such was the situation when the War of Greater East Asia broke out. Her defenses smashed at Pearl Harbor, in the Philippines and other points in the Pacific, and her fleet wrecked, America fell back on her last defense outpost in this ocean.

But here again the enemy acted. Striking with amazing force considering the distance from its own base of operations, the Imperial Navy has blasted America's hopes of utilizing bases in this area for such tactics.

Nevertheless, the strategic importance of Alaska remains—but now as a direct menace to America, for with the successful Japanese landing on the Aleutians and the attacks against Dutch Harbor, the enemy's so-called northern route of attack against Japan has been severed while on the other hand the Imperial Forces have established vantage points. Furthermore, with these bases wrested from the enemy's hands, Australia has become ever more than ever an orphan of the Pacific.

Shanghai Stages Shows

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, August 11.—In commemoration of the August 13 Incident, a resolution has been passed by the Anti-Anglo-American Aggression Association to give a program of theatrical performances on August 13 at the Ta Wu Tai theater. The program includes Chinese plays, songs and acrobatics.

To Help Wounded Veterans

As an expression of the people's gratitude to wounded soldiers and veterans, a new soldiers' relief campaign has been launched. This photo shows one of the posters that have been put on display.

UHARA-ASABUKI WIN IN MEN'S DOUBLES

Defeat Nunoi-K. Tanaka 6-2, 6-2; Other Finals Scheduled

By a Staff Correspondent

KARUIZAWA, August 13.—Favored with a spell of fine weather, the Karuizawa tennis tournament proceeded uninterrupted this afternoon, excepting the finals of women's championship doubles and semi-finals of mixed doubles, both of which were scheduled to be played today, but were postponed till tomorrow, August 14.

The finals of men's championship doubles was held this afternoon and the team of Uhara and Asabuki defeated Nunoi-K. Tanaka team by the score of 6-2, 6-2. This victorious team will receive the trophies presented by the Japan Times and Advertiser, Saturday, August 15.

Uhara was in best form since the doubles' match was his forte, and Asabuki played steadily, while their opponents, Nunoi-Tanaka team was rather erratic. Uhara's play was brilliant especially in volleying and smashing. His wide court covering, coupled with his strategic placing, was the feature of this match.

In the semi-finals of mixed doubles, which was played also this afternoon, Mrs. Kuwana-Okazaki team defeated Mrs. Paskiewicz-Cornu in a close match, 7-5, 6-4. Okazaki mostly played at the net, getting important points, while Mrs. Kuwana played well, covering the backside of the court. Cornu's first service was quite fast and strong, but his play, in general, was rather erratic and he and his partner was obliged to bow before Mrs. Kuwana's team.

Three trophies will, as usual, be presented by the Japan Times and Advertiser this year, one trophy for the championship in men's singles, while the other two for winners of championship in men's doubles, respectively. These trophies will be on exhibition at the Japan Times Karuizawa office until the presentation ceremony, which is expected to be held Saturday, August 15, at the tennis court on the closing of the tourney.

It is announced today that the finals of men's championship singles will be played Saturday morning, August 15, which will be followed by the cup presentation ceremony.

An exhibition doubles match will be played Saturday afternoon, August 15, when two former Davis Cup stars, Hyotaro Satoh and Ryosuke Nunoi will team up, and fight against a team made up of Keizo Uhara and Haruo Horikoshi. The latter is ranked as No. 1 doubles team in Japan. The match, without doubt, will be the best and most thrilling one ever seen in Karuizawa and all tennis fans here are looking forward to this exhibition match.

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CONDITIONS IN U.S.A. AFTER WAR RELATED

Roosevelt Makes Frantic Appeals to People to Bear Burdens Without Protesting

Escaping internment on the ground that he was a scholar Shigeo Yamanouchi, 63 years old, professor of biology at the Chicago University, who had confined himself in the study room of the National Museum at Washington since the outbreak of the current War of Greater East Asia, has resided in America for 40 years and therefore is said to possess a wide knowledge of things American. His vivid graphic account of the true phase of America, cabled from Shonan City follows:

It was in December last year that I went to Washington to publish a book, when suddenly the current War of Greater East Asia broke out. The confusion in Washington on this day was terrible. Being a country with freedom of the press at that time, all the newspapers carried the Pearl Harbor Attack news with banner headlines describing the defeat of America and the great victory scored by Japan and pointing out that it was a historically great victory won by the latter. These papers also went so far as to hurl a vituperative attack on Admiral Knox, chief of the Navy Department, condemning him for what he was doing at the moment. President Roosevelt was also at a loss as to what to do at the time.

Appeals to Nation

However, with his usual garrulousness, President Roosevelt broadcast to the entire American nation on a nation-wide hook-up under the title, "I appeal to the nation." Since the war started he has spoken to the nation over the radio almost every day.

President Roosevelt's broadcast begins as a rule from 9:45 every night, after the factory workers return from their day's work, take a hot bath and relax. "Friends," he begins, in a very friendly tone, telling the people the inconveniences they would have to undergo in their daily lives and entreating them to endure for a little while longer as the Government is doing its level best. Such are his prefatory remarks before he begins to dwell on the situation of the war as well as on the internal affairs of the country. His usual radio speech goes:

"The American labor disputes have not subsided even after the outbreak of the current war. On the contrary such disputes have gained in magnitude since the outbreak of the war. Those working in the Ford factory have lodged a protest with the management demanding more than twice the usual wages for the extension of two hours' labor. The Labor Union managed by Louis, then, acts as a mediator to settle this dispute. And if the mediation fails, then comes a strike and troops have to be sent out to suppress violence. Indeed these labor disputes are, so to speak, an incurable cancer of America."

Launch Anti-War Move

At the beginning of the current war all the American women launched an anti-war demonstration. The members of the Mothers' Association are said to have also launched a demonstration stating that they did not want to send their sons to the front or see them killed in action, even sending representatives from the different districts to Washington to present their demand. The Government, however, suppressed these women and arrested the ringleaders of such demonstrations.

Recently a price control bureau, President Roosevelt's organ, was brought into being and steps are being taken to restrict the soaring of commodity prices. It is said that woolen threads, which once cost 25 cents an ounce, have gone up four times this price during the month of December.

The people of America are suffering more than anything else from shortage of gasoline. Most of the citizens live out in the suburbs and rent cheap houses from where they drive to their offices every day on their motor cars. However, as gasoline is not available so easily at present, they cannot go to their offices on motor cars now. On the other hand they cannot afford to live in expensive houses in the cities, so this constitutes a grave problem at present.

Anyway the American people in general seem to be depending on the President regarding the outcome of the current war, as they have entrusted him with everything concerning the war. Inasmuch as President Roosevelt is responsible for the outbreak of the present war he himself must shoulder the consequences.

SHANGHAI FOREIGN CENSUS LISTS MANY GERMAN JEWS

Rank No. 1 With White Russians and British Holding 2nd and 3rd Places

SHANGHAI—The figures revealed as a result of the recent census of foreigners in the International Settlement of Shanghai are interesting but contain no surprises.

As was only to be expected the German Jews, with a total of 9,210 registered, top the list and the White Russians with 3,432 come second with the British (2,462) third. The number of the Indian community is surprising; no less than 1,862 were registered in this category.

No less than 936 persons were returned as of no nationality while 100 are listed as "other nationals." This, together with the fact that 36 nationalities are actually listed separately indicates that the city must contain people drawn from every quarter of the globe and fully maintains Shanghai's reputation for cosmopolitanism.

Foreigners are to be found in all parts of the Settlement but, when one excludes the German-Jewish population concentrated in Wayside, it appears evident that the Bubbling Well district is the most popular with foreign residents.

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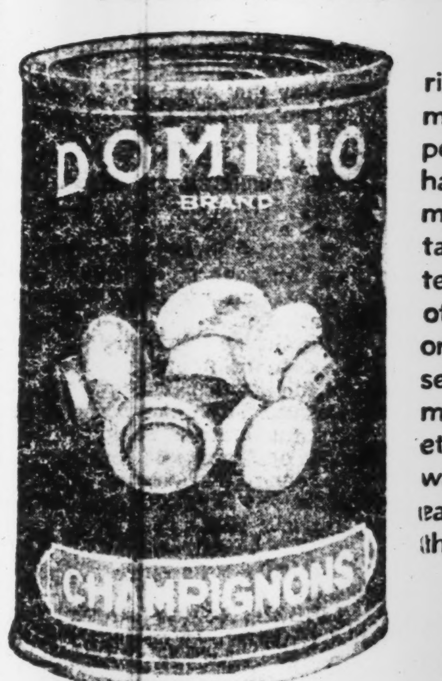

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STATE UNDERTAKES CARING OF INFANTS

Scrupulous Yet Tender Nursing Of Tots Supplements Motherly Weaning

In no country as Japan do mothers set greater store by, and have a tender affection for, their children. The Japanese mother, in fact, looks upon her children as the most precious of her treasures. This may be inferred from the fact that the Japanese speak of children as koda-kara (lit., child-treasure). It is little wonder that this country has often been described as "a paradise for babies."

But today children do not belong to their parents alone, says Toshio Yamashita in Sunrise. Being men and women of tomorrow, upon whom the destinies of their country will depend, they definitely belong to the State. Upon the State devolves, therefore, the duty of seeing that children are brought up more judiciously and that their mothers are kept in better health than before. The Welfare Ministry in Japan was created with the object of fulfilling this national duty, and the Population Bureau of this Ministry takes charge of this branch of human endeavor. A national system of conducting a wholesale medical examination of infants has already been adopted, and "health centers" (hokenzyo) are being established throughout the country. Then, there are places (hoikuzyo) where the nurselings of wage-earners in the cities are brought up, and where those of the peasantry are looked after in the farming seasons. Moreover, it is on the cards that what may be called a maternity registration system will come into force in the near future, with the object of ensuring the sound health of mothers, as well as of babies expected to see the light sooner or later. All these activities, which are encouraged, guided and supervised by the Welfare Ministry, go to show that the Japanese Government is at pains to bring the work of looking after mothers and infants to perfection by combining traditional affection with modern science.

Social Program Given Also

While the Welfare Ministry aims chiefly at carrying out the task of improving the health of children and mothers, the Education Ministry pays attention to their education. Besides supervising the conduct of the affairs of kindergartens and "national schools" (primary schools), the Education Ministry sees to it that, as part of social education, mothers are properly cultivated and their children are nurtured at various institutions other than schools.

Cooperating with the government is a private organization similarly devoted to the study, guidance and promotion of the work mentioned above. This is the Imperial Gift Foundation Aiiku Kai, so called because it was founded on March 13, 1934, out of funds partly granted from the Privy Purse for the education and protection of children and mothers in Japan in celebration of the birth on December 23, 1933, of His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince and partly contributed by people interested in the enterprise.

The center of activities of the Aiiku Kai is the Aiiku Research Institute (Aiiku Kenkyu Syo), the building of which was erected in November, 1938, at Morioka-tyo, Azabu-ku, Tokyo. As its name implies, the Institute conducts all sorts of research concerning children and mothers. The Institute is divided into two departments—the Health and Culture Departments. The former does everything in the way of promoting the health of children and mothers, while the latter does research concerning the education, training and psychology of children and mothers. The Health Department has facilities for maternal health consultation, child health consultation, lying-in, etc., while the Culture Department has a nursery-school attached thereto, besides facilities for consultation about child education and re-education of mothers.

Reach Every Village

In addition to this central institute, the Foundation has "Aiiku Villages" throughout the country—one or two in each prefecture—established with a view to providing practical training in regard to the treatment and protection of children and women with child in rural districts, thereby elevating the level of knowledge of home-nursing. For this purpose health nurses are stationed at each "village." It stands to reason that this branch of Aiiku Kai activities serves to lower the rate of infant mortality in Japan. In order to diffuse knowledge of its work among the people at large, the Aiiku Kai from time to time holds exhibitions, arranges short courses and lectures, and issues an organ magazine, pamphlets and other kinds of literature.

Other items of Aiiku Kai activities include visits to mothers, chiefly in the cities, by doctors and nurses from the maternity and health centers and visits by health nurses to infants in the agricultural and fishing villages and the children of the laboring classes in the urban districts, and the establishment of baby farms. Attention is also given to the protection and upbringing of orphans and children of poor families. As for maltreated children, they are protected in accordance with the law governing the prevention of child maltreatment. Special schools have been established for the protection and education of imbecile children, of blind or deaf children, and of deformed or disabled children. With regard to particularly delicate children, the Aiiku Kai sees that they are educated at seaside or forest schools. For the less delicate, special classes are provided within national schools.

As to boys and girls who have finished the national school course but do not enter secondary schools, guidance is given them concerning employment. Further, in regard delinquent juveniles, steps are taken to protect and educate them, after mental examination, at proper institutions, according to their age.

For urban children recreation-grounds are provided in parks and other open spaces. As socio-educational equipment for children, there are libraries, museum, zoological gardens, botanical gardens, picture theaters for juveniles, etc. Mention may also be made of the organization of boy scouts as an organ for guiding children outside the schools. However, all these facilities have thus far been afforded only in limited areas.

By and large, the work of promoting the health and conducting the education of children and mothers in Japan may be divided into two branches—one spreading the idea and knowledge of the undertaking and thereby raising the level of its standard, and the other bringing children and mothers in unhappy circumstances to the level of those who are better off. For the protection of children the tendency has hitherto been to carry out the latter branch of the work more widely. But now the situation is reversed. Today, under the necessity of increasing her national strength, Japan is emphasizing the former branch of activity; namely, the importance of raising the efficiency of the work of protecting and educating all the children and mothers of the country. The activities of the Aiiku Research Institute, the nucleus of this noble endeavor, are producing eloquent results in the realization of this purpose.

A FAIR-MINDED AIR ENTHUSIAST

Radio Program

Friday

— Morning —

6:30 Talk. "Hope to Students," by Kenji Sugiyama; Narration.
7:00 Time; News; Music: Chamber Music. "Violin Sonata in G Major" (Beethoven. Op. 30-3); Piano and Orchestra: "Fantasia on Athene Ruins." (Beethoven-Listz).
8:00 Summer National School Hour: "The Boyhood of Commander Naoji Iwasa. War Hero of Pearl Harbor Attack by Chido Narashima.
9:00 Wartime Housekeeping Hour; Music.
10:00 Juvenile Hour: Monologue. "The Ant and Biscuit." by Reiko Uchida.
11:00 National School Teachers' Hour: Lecture on "Natural Science." by Junichi Kaneko of Fukagawa National School. Tokyo.

— Afternoon —

12:30 Naniwabushi Records
1:00 Narration: "Everyday Science" (M. Hachio) by Announcer Nakamura.
2:30 Workers' Hour: Music and Radio Exercise.
5:00 News; Music.
5:50 Program Announcement.

— Evening —

6:00 Children's Hour: News; Drama. "Summer Sumo." by Osaka Young Men Theatrical Troupe.
6:30 Takusei Society Male Choir. Accordion Accompaniment. by Hitoshi Ono.
8:00 Radio Variety: "Enjoying the Evening Cool." by Japanese Music Artists.
9:00 News; Bon Dance Songs.
10:00 Time; Today's War Situation and News.

Ambassador Nomura Has No Presents But Bringing 3 Webster's Dictionaries

Asked on board the Asama Maru by an Asahi correspondent, whether he had brought any present for his wife, Ambassador Nomura replied that he had not. "But," he said, "He has bought three copies of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, costing 30 dollars apiece."

"In order to know the enemy and know one's self," he said, "I think English dictionaries will more than ever be valuable in Japan."

The Ambassador said that he intended to give one copy to his Alma Mater, the Wakayama Middle School, and present another to the Peers' School, where he once served as President. He said that he did not know what he will do with the remaining one.

The now white-haired 66-year-old ambassador is in excellent health and has been gaining weight since boarding the Asama Maru. This is because, he said that he tastes Japanese food which is good for him.

CONCERT AT KARUIZAWA DRAWS LARGE AUDIENCE

Many Talented Artists at Summer Resort Score With Scintillating Numbers

By a Staff Correspondent

KARUIZAWA, August 11.—The third Tuesday evening concert, sponsored by the Zaidan Hojin Karuizawa Kai, was held this evening at the Karuizawa Kai Shukaido, starting at 7:30 o'clock. It was one of the best concerts given in this season, being attended by a large number of music lovers, who gave evidence of having greatly enjoyed the musical selections. T. Inouye, director of the Karuizawa Kai, made a short speech before the concert, explaining the program was arranged through the kind efforts of N. Yamamoto of the music committee. He declared all the musicians who appeared in the concert came from Tokyo for the entertainment.

Miss Takako Orimoto, a talented pianist, displayed her good musical interpretations in the opening number, Beethoven's Sonata Op. 2-1, A Major. Miss Orimoto was best in rendering two piano solo numbers in the second part, Debussy's Refret dans l'eau and Brahms' Rhapsody G Minor. In the former number, she interpreted refined sentiment and delicacy of the French composer's characteristics, while in the latter, the pianist was foremost in expressing the elegant emotion and poem of the tone. Not only she was an artist of feeling but she was quite brilliant in technique.

Naohiro Fukui, violinist, and Mrs. Naohiro Fukui, pianist, jointly gave Mozart's Violin Sonata A Major, which was played well. The Andante part was especially rendered delightfully.

Madame Minako Hirai, a noted soprano, gave altogether six numbers for this concert. In the first part, she gave two Japanese songs, Nobutoki's Umi-Yukaba, a patriotic song, and Saito's Furusato, in which she expressed thorough lyric feelings. In the number, Mascanini's Ave Maria, Madame Hirai was also successful in rendering it with religious interpretations. In the closing number, she sang two Schubert's classic numbers, Serenade and Heindenroeslein, in which she revealed her complete understanding. The last number was Capua's O Sole Mio, a popular Napolitan song, which she interpreted with warm and delightful manner. Miss Toyoko Orimoto, accompanied her at the piano.

It was announced that the next Tuesday evening concert to be given August 18, will be arranged by Mrs. Gerdts, and the program will be announced later.

NATIONAL SERVICE MEN DECIDE ON ADJUSTMENTS

Directors' Meeting Held Thursday Agreeing to Put Plan Into Operation Under 2 Principles

Adjustment of relations between the local branches of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and those of the affiliated public movement bodies formally was decided Thursday afternoon at the directors' meeting of National Service Associations held at its headquarters, reports Domei.

In this connection, Naoki Hoshino, chief Cabinet Secretary, on July 28, explained the plan to carry out the adjustment at a Cabinet conference.

The adjustment plan was decided to be put into operation under the following principles:

1. The prefectural organizations of the public movement bodies, which have been placed under the control of the National Service Associations also will be supervised by the branches of the I.R.A.A. although they will continue their independent existence.
2. The general affairs bureaus of the local branches of the public movement bodies will maintain close contact with the general affairs bureaus of the local branches of the I.R.A.A.

Invention Exhibition Slated

The 10th Invention Exhibition will be held in the Patent Bureau for two weeks beginning from October 1 under the sponsorship of the Patent Bureau and the Imperial Invention Association, reports Domei. The Technical Board will offer prizes totaling ¥10,000.

To Reorganize Municipality

Parallel with the Government drive to streamline the organization of Government officials through the simplification and rationalization of business, the Tokyo City Office will start a large-scale reorganization of sections and bureaus within the municipality, it is understood.

TENNIS STARS SHINE AT KARUIZAWA MEET

Boxio-Cornu Team Defeated by Nunoi-Tanaka Combination In Men's Semi-Finals

By a Staff Correspondent

KARUIZAWA, August 12.—The quarter finals of Men's Championship Singles and Doubles and the Women's Championship Singles and Doubles of the Karuizawa Tennis Tournament were played off today, starting at 2:30 p.m. The semi-finals of the B Class singles also took place. Good weather with clear mid-summer skies favored the matches. Spectators crowd the tennis pavilion lately and in the afternoon there is really a mob of enthusiastic tennis fans.

The most exciting matches played this afternoon were the semi-finals of the Men's Championship Doubles, in which Nunoi-K. Tanaka defeated Boxio-Cornu, 6-2, 9-7. The first set went to Nunoi-K. Tanaka team although the Boxio-Cornu team played excellently at the beginning, but Nunoi's service was good and his decisive volley and smash made for the lead of 6-2.

In the second set, Boxio-Cornu again took the offensive. Cornu's placing being especially good, and the game became five all. There were several fine shootings by Cornu while Nunoi played in a very steady manner. Then Nunoi and his partner rallied brilliantly and the score became 6-5, the Nunoi-Tanaka team leading. Cornu displayed three service aces and a fine passing shot, making the score six all. Nunoi came to the net and by clear cut volleying, Nunoi-Tanaka won the match. The score was 6-2, 9-7.

Another spectacular match was between Uhara-Asabuki and Kamisawa-Okazaki. The third set was most strenuously fought by the four players, after both teams were even with the score of 6-3, 3-6. Uhara revealed brilliant plays at both the net and baseline, while his partner Asabuki, at whom the opponents focussed their attack, returned several good lobbings. The score was 6-3, 3-6, 9-7, Uhara-Asabuki team winning.

In the quarter final matches of the Men's Championship Singles, Nunoi defeated Tanaka; Uhara defeated Harada, 6-2; Aurell defeated Okazaki, 6-0 and Kamisawa defeated Urazato, 6-2.

Another feature in these events was that Aurell, ex-Davis Cup ace of Sweden, defeated Okazaki. Aurell was defeated by Okazaki in the finals of the same events in 1940, in Karuizawa. In this match Aurell fought in his best form and despite the score being rather simple, the match was quite good and interesting to watch, as Okazaki also fought fully displaying his fine technique and tactics.

In the quarter final matches of the Women's Championship Singles Miss Miyagi, Den-en Club, defeated Miss Kimura, 6-3, Miss Asabuki defeated Mrs. Nishikawa, 7-5, Mrs. Meyn defeated Mrs. Brigel, 6-3 and Mrs. Kuwana, of Den-en Club defeated Mrs. Gallois 6-0.

In the semi-final matches of the Women's Championship Doubles Mrs. and Miss Asabuki defeated Miss Yoshiwara-Miss Arakawa, the score being 6-0, 6-2. The longest mach played this afternoon was between Miss Miyagi-Miss Kondo both of Den-en Club, Tokyo and Mrs. Brigel-Mrs. Nishikawa. All these women players fought mostly at the baseline and it took more than two hours until the former team won the match by the score of 0-6, 6-4, 8-6.

In the semi-finals matches of B Class Singles, Iwata defeated Boon Tom 6-3, and Kawasaki defeated Indo, 6-4.

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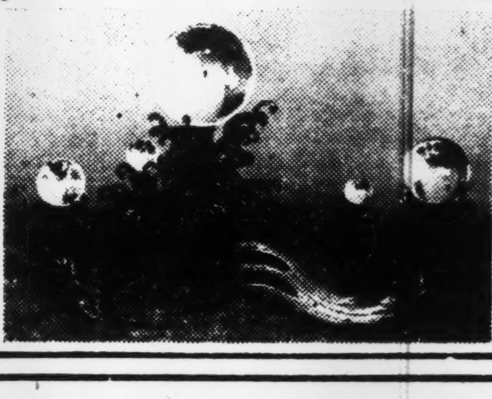

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Activities for 1942 Season
Aug. 14 & 15. Finals of the Tennis Tournament and Cup Presentation Ceremony, at Public Tennis Court.
Aug. 17. Children's Concert and Graduation Ceremony of Summer School and Kindergarten, at Shukaido, at 3:30 p.m.
Aug. 17. Lecture given by Mr. Akira Tendo, Asahi Special Correspondent, at Shukaido, at 7:30 p.m.

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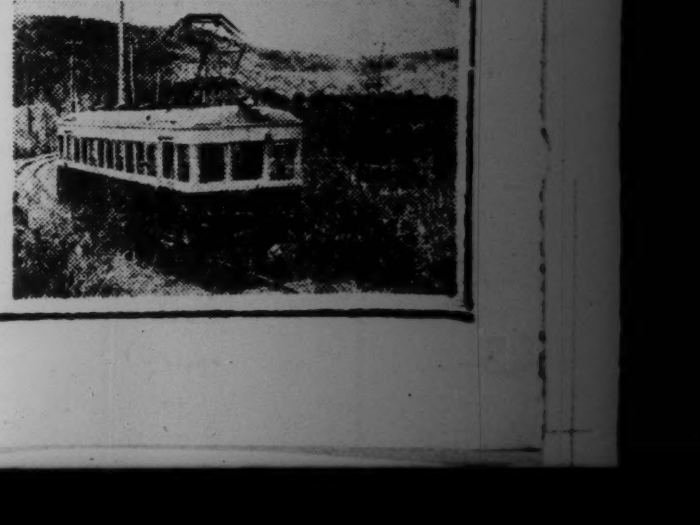


切支丹宗門来朝實記

'The Real Record of the Arrival of Christianity in Japan'

A translation of an anonymous work written in the 5th year of Horeki (1755)

PART 5

Gratitude

At early dawn the next day, expressing his deep obligation for the many kindnesses, he took his departure for Kyoto. A few days after, a two-sworded man, accompanied by a sandal-bearer and other servants, bearing boxes and trays, came to the house of Shuri, saying: "I am a messenger come from Baian, Namban Monastery in Kyoto. Having lately, with great trouble, entertained him so handsomely, and that a stranger, he wishes you to accept some expression of his gratitude." So saying, he laid on the table five rolls of brocade, a pound of frankincense, besides other rare things.

The old mother, feeling that these things were beyond all proportion too many and valuable, made many excuses, declining; but the messenger, having a clever tongue, at last persuaded her to accept them, and after being politely entertained, returned. After this, Baian frequently sent presents of silk and sweetmeats, so that the intimacy became quite close.

The next autumn, hitting upon a time when showers of rain were likely to occur, Baian, ostensibly to go to Senshu, and purposely leaving Kyoto late in the day, called at the house of Suri, to express his thanks for previous politenesses.

Attemot at Conversion

The old mother thanked him for the presents he had recently made her, and prepared various good things for his entertainment. As the sun was already set, and especially as it looked like rain, she invited him to remain there for the night. As this was just what he wanted, with many thanks for her kindness, he stayed.

In the evening, while conversing, Baian said: "How strange it is that we should become such good friends; it is all owing to some relation in a previous state. By the way, without knowing what may be your religion, at the present time there is none like the sect to which I belong, Christianity, that can at once make a man a God. If you enter this sect, you would in this world show forth the marks of being divine. Those that belong to other sects cannot even imitate them. Other sects may be compared to brass, mine to fine gold. If you desire to possess this divine nature in this world, change your religion and enter the sect of the Padres, and I will show it to you." Many such arguments did he use and press upon the old mother with great cunning; but she, hearing, said:

"Truly your religion is most wonderful, but from my youth now for more than 60 years, I have only said over the Buddhist prayers, and sought the help of others; indeed this thing, of myself becoming a god in this world, is entirely too much for me even to think of."

Baian replied: "You are mistaken. To become a god in this world, it is not necessary to perform difficult works and painful austerities; if you only worship Jesus and enter this sect, you will become a god. For this reason, more than half of the 60 and more provinces have entered this sect; instead of praying to live in the world to come, it is much better to become like God while in this."

Woman as she was, she was much perplexed, and could not decide, so reflecting for a moment she said: "Truly to become divine in this world would be most excellent, but as I am but a woman, I cannot settle my doubts. I have a learned friend in Kyoto whose teaching of Buddhism I have been accustomed to listen to; I will invite him to come, and after I have heard you discuss the subject with him, I will then change my religion."

Baian replied, that was very reasonable, and she promised to let him know when her friend came from Kyoto, so he left early the next morning and returned to Kyoto.

Retired Scholar

Now there lived in Kyoto, in the fourth street near Yanagi-no-baba, a retired scholar called Hakuo. This man was formerly an inmate of Hieizan, but having rheumatism in his head which prevented him from shaving off his hair, he could not become a priest, and so had to leave. But following the steps of Yuima (a disciple of Shaka) he lived in a hut nine feet square, and devoted himself to the purifying of his heart.

Being informed by the mother of Shuri of the promise she had made to Baian, Hakuo considered himself very fortunate, for he had always regarded the religion as a wicked one, and had desired all the other sects with one accord to condemn it; but owing to the favor of Nobunaga and to its being disregarded by Hideyoshi, he had to let it alone.

But now he saw a good opportunity offered to discuss and settle its claims, and accordingly fixed a day when he would come. The mother of Shuri was greatly rejoiced, and sending word to Baian of the appointment, she impatiently waited for the time to come.

Christianity and Buddhism

So on the 13th year of the 9th month Hakuo came to the house of Shuri; soon after Baian also came. The latter was dressed in a scarlet crepe robe, a unique band of Chinese make over his shoulders, and a cap made of cloth, ornamented with flowers on his head, looking very beautiful.

The people of the neighborhood collected in crowds to the house of Shuri to hear the discussion. Baian, bowing, took his seat. He took a black lacquered box from a trunk and placed it by him on his right side. The salutations ended, Hakuo said:

"What God is it that was the founder of your religion?"

Baian, without immediately replying, took from the black box several volumes of the Buddhist sacred books, and placing them at his side, said:

"The author of my religion is called Jesus, who, before anything existed before the heavens and the earth, was manifested (or came into being). When the earth was chaos and the air uninhabited, besides this God there was none else. It was He, who, by His divine power, first created all things, the sun, moon, stars, men, birds, animals, trees and grass. At first the heart of man was righteous, and was in accord with the heart of Jesus. Without asking for it, He enjoyed the happiness of heaven, but in after ages His desires and lusts being strong, He, of Himself became depraved, wherefore compassionating the troubles and calamities of men, gave them this prayer: 'O, good Lord Mary, after death bring us to the Heavenly Paradise.' Whoever repeats this prayer, Jesus will save them. The Japanese honor the two Buddhists, Amida and Shaka. Well, let me ask you what you worship?"

Hakuo, replying, said: "The Nyorai, whom we worship, is what you have just called Amida and Shaka."

Baian said: "He who is called Amida, was a man who was a priest in a previous state. Shaka was Shitta the eldest son of Jobon, a King of India. They were all mere men, and it is impossible to conceive that they can save men. Shaka was most disobedient to his parents, for, when 19 years old, he ran away from his home and wandered about in the Tanboku mountains, wearing ragged clothes, spending his whole life in the moors and mountains as a beggar depending upon others, and explaining various laws, so it is said; also his 16 disciples and 500 followers were just like him, a company of vagabonds, so the Buddhist priests follow his example, receiving alms of others. Those that bestow most alms upon them, they hypocritically flatter, and in order to serve their own religion, they sacrifice the truth.

"It is because the religion of Jesus is not known in Japan, there is so much poverty and suffering, so many beggars and outcasts wandering in the streets, and so many thieves and bad fellows. Namban, although it is a large empire of 42 provinces, yet because they worship Jesus there, poverty, suffering, severe sickness, beggars and robbers are quite unknown. This all results from there being no depraved desires; where there is no lust there is no sin, so that even in this world they possess the happiness of heaven. This is the only religion where in this world man becomes a god.

Defiance

"Now, if the religion of Shaka and Amida be true, let them punish me, let all of you behold the proof." So saying, he took sacred books of Buddha, and tore them into pieces and trampled on them, then he blew his nose on them and spat on them. Taking his seat he said. "Do you all perceive this, notwithstanding all I have now done, you see I am not smitten with punishment; the reason is that there is no truth in that religion. Other religions are like brass, mine is pure gold. Quick—turn away from all other religions and become followers of that religion which in this world will make you a god."

At first, Hakuo replied, once or twice, but as Baian became so outrageous, he looked grave, and said not a word in reply, but sat in silence. The whole assembly sat in mute astonishment, gazing as with one eye upon the face of Hakuo.

Hakuo said: "I have let you speak the vile language which filled your heart. Have you nothing more than this to say?"

Baian said: "No! There are mountains that I might, but my thoughts are in the main like this."

Defeat

Hakuo said: "That the person you call Jesus was an ancient God from eternal ages,—that he appeared before the production of all things,—that he made man,—that he made prayer by which all who repeat it, after death, may ascend to heaven—you may say it, but that they ascend to heaven I do not believe."

Baian only hung his head, while Hakuo, laughing, satirically continued: "Jesus appears to me to have been very foolish; far better would it have been for him not to make man at all, than, for man's sake, to endure such bitter suffering, and with so many hard and painful works to make a prayer, by repeating which, men might get to heaven. A god that makes me without my asking it, if he suffers my pains, only gets what he deserves; more than this, to make man who is capable of committing so much wickedness, is to be a god who commits the sin of murder, but we will pass on to other points.

"In all the classics of the three kingdoms (of China, Japan and India), in the sacred books of Shaka, or in the historical books, not a word is said about Jesus creating all living things; they have never heard even of his name; truly then this is a heretical doctrine. When Buddha was on earth there were false teachers who opposed the true religion, despised God, and disputed often with the disciples of Buddha, but never could get any advantage over the true religion.

"That you were not smitten with punishment when you abused the sacred books of Shaka is just for the same reason that cats and rats are not punishable when they eat the image of Buddha and his sacred books; which is, that they are naturally beasts and why should you, a false teacher, the same as a beast, be smitten with punishment? If you have any proofs able to defeat the true religion, if only one word, or one sentence, spit them out, and I will answer them" said he, striking the mat and leaning toward him. Baian had not a word to say in reply, but he became red in the face.

Hakuo said again: "You are like one who deceives the foolish people of the world. Let me see you, by your miraculous skill, show what the appearance is of one who in this life becomes divine." But Baian was like a dumb person and hung his head. After a little, he arose, saying, "Alas what a bad man you are, it is hard to have anything to do with such a one as you; those who will not believe cannot be saved."

He then went out grumbling, like a dog running away howling. Hakuo cried out: "You vile heretic! I am surprised still more that you should utter those golden words of Shaka, 'Those who will not believe cannot be saved.' Wait a little and answer me." So saying, he laid hold of the skirt of his robe to detain him; but it rent and he, escaping, left.

True Religion

The whole assembly rejoiced, but especially the old mother, saying, "How superior is the true religion to all others."

Hakuo said: "As that religion has been so much promulgated, I verily thought that the discussion today would be a difficult one, even to the quoting from the sacred book of Shaka and the laws of astronomy and geography; but contrary to all my expectations, he has done nothing but use foul and abusive language praising himself and despising others, so that I had to reply to him in the same way. I am more and more convinced that it is a bad religion. I hope the time will soon come when the Shogun will prohibit it." After conversing upon various subjects connected with Buddhism, Hakuo took his leave and returned to Kyoto.

(To Be Continued)

Nature Creates Fashions In Taffeta, Chiffon, Silk And Polka-dots for Moths

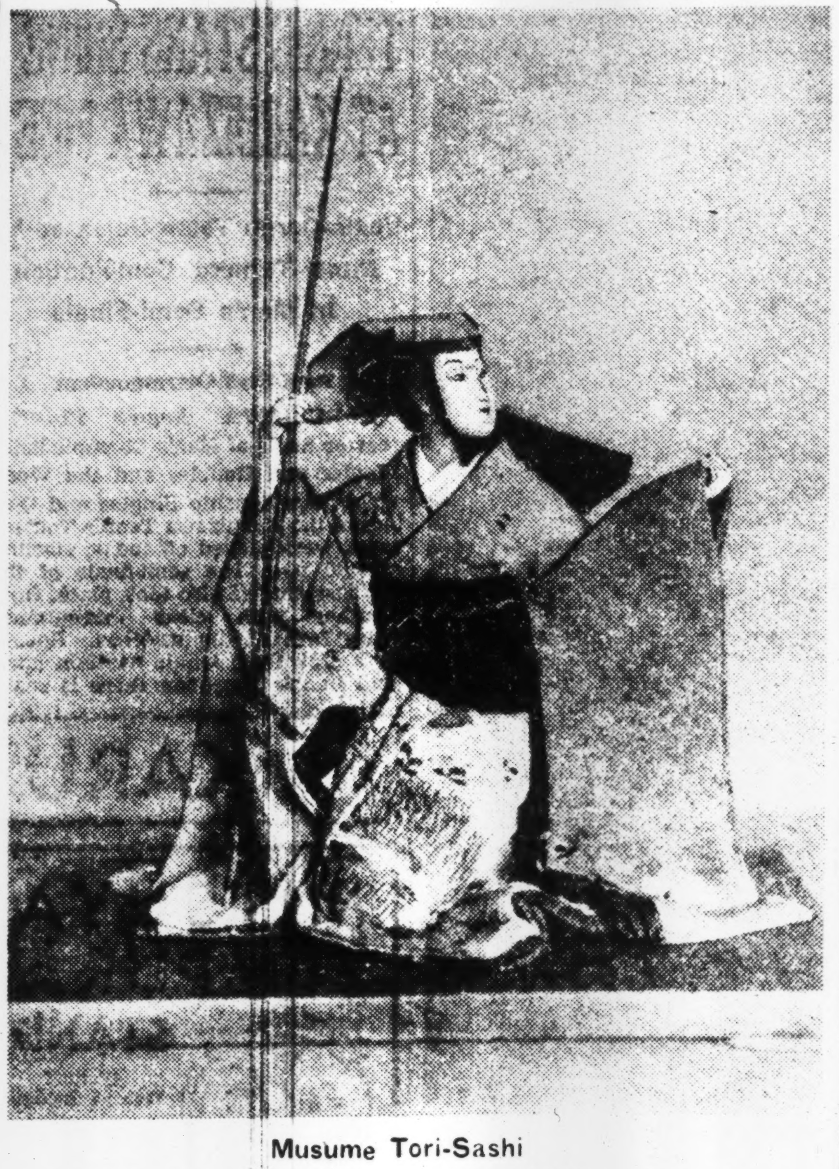
There are over four thousand varieties of moths in Japan. It is an impressive and highly entertaining sight to watch the moths arrive after dusk in the mountain districts. As soon as the evening comes, the procession of beauty emerges from the darkness and makes straight for the electric light in the cottage. Dazzled by the brightness the moths are thrown into a frenzy, and it is pitiful to watch them destroying the delicacy of their wings.

Nature has created fashions and materials for these tiny creatures that make the designs of Paris pale into insignificance. Some seem to arrive in taffeta, others in fine satin, still others in delicate chiffon, together with those in brocades, in solid colors and in polkadots.

Warm shades from yellow to the deepest brown mingle with pink and blue-dotted lavenders and lavenders with yellow underwings. There are pure white moths with black spots and some with tiny red dots on the wing-tips. There are black moths with underwings of peacock blue. The gaint luna moth flits in on wings of pale apple-green with dark spots, while the very tiny moths come modestly in all sorts of colorful patterns and silken fabrics.

The silkworm moth is the only member of the moth family incapable of sustained flight. The great variety of moths which enliven summer nights in Japan, have been of no use to humanity until a few years ago when a use was found for their cocoons.

Although these cannot be unraveled into thread like those of the silkworm, the cocoons themselves have been found to be durable as well as decorative. After splitting them and cutting them into small squares they are sewed together to form a material of unusually attractive quality. Used as coverings for purses they resemble reptile skins. Eventually these "wild" cocoons may be used for belts, cigarette boxes, luggage and in other forms as a substitute for leather.



Musume Tori-Sashi

A painting by Shigeko Kawai. First Exhibition of the Japan Dramatic Institute.

On the Death of His Wife At Karu

(Hitomaro—A.D. 673-86)

By Karu's road, where high the mallard fly,
In her own home-place did my love abide,
And all my soul with deep desire did sigh
To see her and to linger by her side.
But prying eyes too constant visits barred,
And eyes too many made our meetings few.
Yet did I trust—tho' long the ways and hard,
Endless as trailing creepers—yet anew
To meet my love. All hopeful did I trust,
As to his tall ship trusteth seaman bold,
While still our love was hid, as deep pool thrust
'Mid rocks whose hearts hold fire, tho' outward cold.

Alas! the sun is darkened in my sky!
The moon that lit my heav'n is hid from view.
Graceful as sea-fronds that in green deeps lie,
My love, like Autumn's pride of leaf and hue,
Out of my world has vanished as the dew!

Such are the tidings that the runner brings,
White-wanded messenger whose words I hear—
They pierce me, as the arrows from the strings
Of white-wood bows—the words that sting and sear!

Nor answer find I, neither comfort gain.
Yet, to assuage a thousandth part of my woe,
Karu-wards wending, full of grief and pain
I listen for her accents sweet and low.
Her voice I list for—but alone I hear
The wild fowl screaming as they take their flight
Across Unebi, to the shining mere.
No form with sleeves uplifted greets my sight—
The thronging folk upon the way I meet,
Scanning their faces, but I never see
A face like hers—and so with weary feet
I stumble on in hopeless misery.
Onward I wend, and can but cry again
The loved one's name, and wave my sleeve in vain!

Envoy on Death of His Wife

Fain would I seek among the winding hill paths,
Where ruddy clouds of foliage hide the ways,
Her whom I love, who wanders ever further;
But all unknown the pathway where she strays!

On Passing The Tomb Of the Maid of Mama

Akahito

Fair was the Maid who dwelt in olden time
In Mama village and well wooed was she.
Exchanged were Shidzu girdles, Bride-hut built,
And here among dense maki leafage hid,
There lay her tomb.
Long as the pine endures, her piteous tale,
The record of her sorrows shall endure—
Engraven on my heart compassionate.
Still the smooth sea-wrack floats upon the tide,
In the clear waters of Katsushika,
How oft, the waving tendrils from the sea
Hath the fair maid of Mama gathered!

The Pearls of Awabi

Yakamochi

(June 5th, 749 A. D.)

In the great Seagod Sasa's realm
The divers brave the awful deep,
There the awabi's gleaming pearls
Pluck from the shadows where they sleep.

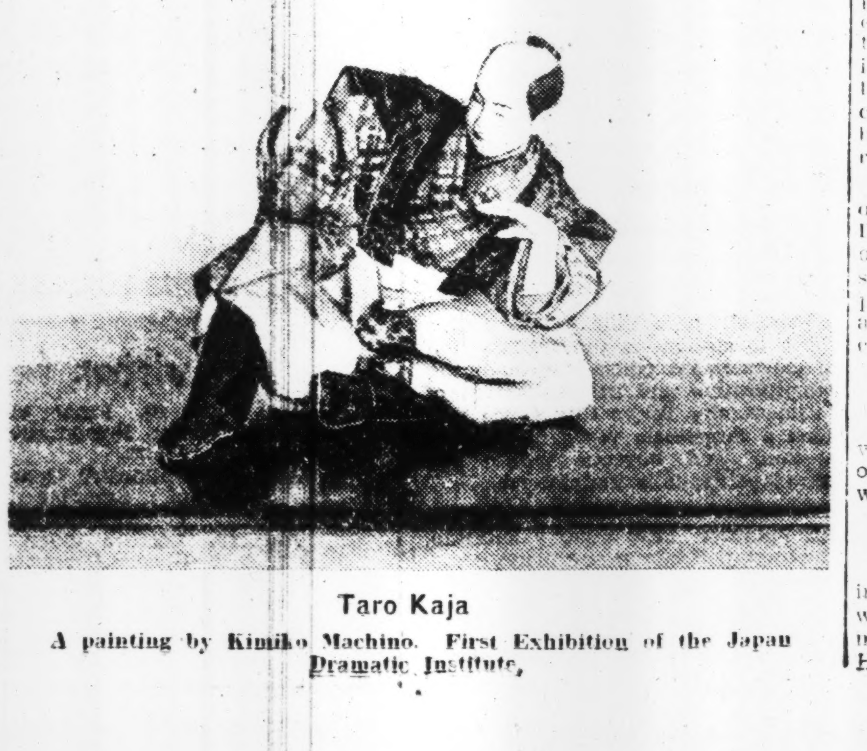
Would that a hundred pearls were mine,
Hundreds of gleaming orbs to twine
And send to thee, where thou dost pine
In Royal City desolate!
Where the nights pass in dreary round,
And thou, with tresses all unbound
The days of parting counteth
Lonely, one alone, still apart
Our sleeves and thou with weary heart
The creeping days, thou counteth

Pearls I would send, that thou shouldst find
Solace in twining them to bind
Garlands of orange-blossom white,
Dark leaves with golden fruit alight,
And sweet-flag flowers,
In this fifth moon—month when by day
And again the cuckoo sings his lay.

Plum-Blossom

Yakamochi

Boldly the white plum-blossoms raise
Their fragrant beauty through the haze
Of winter gloom, where sleet and snow
Contending round my dwelling blow.



Taro Kaja

A painting by Kimiko Machino. First Exhibition of the Japan Dramatic Institute.

The Japanese of To-morrow

Self-Restraint, Simplicity, Endurance of Hardship

CHIKAHIKO KOIZUMI
Welfare Minister
(King Magazine)

We all know Dr. Fritz Haber of Germany, who won world fame during the First World War for his remarkable experiment of producing protein out of the lifeless nitrogen in the air.

It was when he came to Japan some years ago. After being received everywhere with the heartiest welcome from the people, he finally had to leave for home. Upon his departure, he spoke to the following effect as acknowledgment of our kind treatment.

"When I was leaving Germany I smelled the odor of iron throughout the land. As I passed through America, I smelled machinery and oil. I finally came to Japan, thinking that here I would find something peculiar to Japan, but to my surprise I smelled American culture.

"I wondered why this was so. However, after a sojourn of two years and as I came into contact with the Japanese people, I found that Japan, after all, does have something of her own that no other country has.

"When I return to Germany, I intend to stress to my people the need of studying the Japanese culture."

Tradition of Country

I feel that we as Japanese should deeply reflect upon these words of Dr. Haber. Culture is the tradition of the country. It is the history of the country. We cannot think of a Japanese culture separated from Japan, nor of a Japanese culture divorced from the history of Japan.

It was after the great earthquake of the Kanto region. A large quantity of lumber was imported from America for reconstruction work, and American style homes were built one after the other.

Then something unexpected happened. Within ten years, the pillars of the houses became so hollow that you could thrust a hibashi through them. It wasn't caused by the termites or any such insects.

The cause lay in the fact that lumber of an arid country like America rots in no time in a moist and windy country like ours, although it might perfectly suit the other country. Thus, the strong and convenient homes of America, when brought to Japan, become extremely weak and inconvenient ones.

Again, at the beginning of the Taisho Era, a concrete building called the Marunouchi Building was constructed in front of Tokyo Station. Many buildings of a similar type soon sprang up, for it was thought that the numbered rooms of the "Marubiru" were rather convenient and besides, this building was constructed without any scaffold.

Some even went so far as to make this type of building, which was primarily for office purposes, into homes. As a result, a sickness hitherto unknown, called "building sickness," arose and cases of cold also increased.

Even soulless lumber and concrete can do such harm. We only need to imagine what harm man can do. History proves to us only too distinctly the evil caused by taking in thoughts and systems not suited to the country.

Unsuitable Customs

As I think of the above, I strongly feel the immediate need of discarding from our life and thoughts all that is not in accord with our national manners and customs.

Even the European clothes we wear every day give a good example of this evil result. This type of clothing was developed not in Japan but in Europe, where it is arid in summer and moist in winter. It is perfectly natural that woolen clothes should be worn a lot there.

Japan, on the contrary, is dry in winter and damp in summer. Woolen clothes, therefore, are not suitable for the Japanese. They have to be reformed in some way, or the health of the people will eventually be ruined.

Japanese Spirit

Half a year has passed since war was declared upon America and England last year, and during this period, the two nations who have been priding themselves as leaders of the world have been seeing nothing but defeats in every one of their battles. What is the cause of this?

It is above all, the glory of the Imperial Throne that gives Japan such strength, and again, it is because the Japanese, in spite of the many evils brought in from foreign lands, still have deep in themselves the spirit of the Japanese.

I feel that we should cultivate this spirit more than ever at this time and strive to build up a culture founded upon Japanese soil and Japanese history. Without this effort we cannot think of the progress of Japan, nor of guiding the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia.

Then what can we do to build up this culture based upon Japanese soil and history? There are many ways for this, but I at this time wish to ask you to practice the following three points, namely, lessening of wants, simplicity, and endurance of hardship.

Temperance

The first conforms with temperance, self-restraint, and modesty. By it I do not mean that we should discard all wants. I mean that we could minimize our wants for the sake of the nation.

The nation should be as rich as possible, but the individual should lead a life as modest as possible. In individualism, everything is done to satisfy the individual's want. Should the people take such an attitude in life, it is only too plain that the nation must fall sooner or later. We have seen and heard for ourselves that when the nation falls, the individual's life must fall with it.

A selfish life leads to extravagance and idleness. Extravagance and idleness eat away the strength and will power of the people. It would be impossible to hope for a healthy nation and healthy soldiers, upon which our country is putting so much stress at present.

Simplicity

The second point, simplicity, means our natural state, the state in which we were born. It means purity, the basis of the Japanese people. A simple life then means to live in this pure and natural state. It is only when one is simple that he can lead an unselfish life, and simultaneously, he must be unselfish to lead a simple life. To lead such a life, we must follow the third point, namely, the endurance of hardship.

Endurance of Hardship

By endurance of hardship, I do not mean such asceticism as pouring water over oneself in mid-winter. I mean that we should resist all temptation, and overcome all hardship in building a cultural life of our own.

It is a simple matter to lead a life whose fortunes are turned to one's favor. However, it is not an easy one to suppress those fortunes in order to strive toward an ideal. It is only when we can come to a state where we no longer feel this hardship as hardship, in other words to a state where life and ideal have become one, that we can say we have practised this third point.

For example, a Temperance Day was set on the first day of the Twenty-three Billion Yen Saving Week some time ago. It would be meaningless were the temperance to be given up after merely a day's function. It must be followed constantly and brought into the daily life. It is no easy matter to practise temperance in drinking and smoking, but we should come to a state where we can practise it with no effort.

It is most important that our daily life itself be that of constant training. I feel that our life till now has been too well protected by spiritual as well as material culture, thereby making us forget this important practice of training ourselves. I wonder if our physical and spiritual power has not been weakened by this too great favor bestowed upon us. What would happen to us should this protection be taken away from us?

A good example is war. War puts all kinds of hardship upon us. It would be a serious matter should we ourselves be destroyed first before the enemy falls. A weak cultural life that forgets the importance of training will lead to such a fix.

Struggle Culture

Someone said that our life should be a construction of struggle culture. I feel in the same sense that a life of lessening of wants, simplicity, and endurance of hardship, is most essential in training the people into true Japanese.

Should the Japanese people become intoxicated after the current war with the riches of the South, it would mean the downfall of the Japanese nation. The country should be rich, the individual simple and self-restrained—this is the key to the eternal progress of the nation.

I lost both my parents in early childhood and was brought up by by grandmother. I remember she used to tell me such tales as Momotaro almost every day. I used to enjoy immensely the stories she would repeat to me again and again.

My grandmother put her whole self and soul into the upbringing of her grandson and gave him her fullest love. The child received this deep love and grew up. Mine was such a happy and peaceful childhood.

Peaceful Homes

This is not a case with myself alone. All homes in Japan are as warm and peaceful. The home is one great stream that flows from the remote past to the infinite future. Each individual is an atom constituting that stream. In it flows the blood, the ideal, the love found in the Japanese homes, and in it is implanted the tradition of Japan.

In the Japanese homes the children serve the parents, brothers and sisters are deeply attached to one another, wife and husband live in happy communion and raise many healthy children, who grow up to serve the country and in their turn raise strong healthy children. This is the Japanese tradition. A home wherein the couple leave the parents upon marriage, raise the least possible children, and lead a life of pleasure, cannot be called Japanese.

It is most essential for the Japan of today that we endure all hardship in our life for the sake of the country. Let me emphasize again the need of a life of less want, simplicity, and endurance of hardship in preserving and developing the beautiful tradition of our country.

Centered around the family head, each member shares the hardship, protects the weak and helps the other. Herein lies the beauty of the Japanese home, and when this is expanded, we find in it the great spirit of the foundation of our Empire.

Hakko Ichiu

The spirit of Hakko Ichiu is fundamentally different from the aggressive policy of he West. We, in this war that we are now fighting, are trying to expand this beauty of our home and enjoy the co-prosperity of all races.

To misuse the people of the occupied lands and lead a plunderer's extravagant life is a life entirely opposite to the unselfish, simple, and enduring one I have been propounding. Should anyone have such an idea, he is making a grave error. It was through such an idea that ancient Rome fell, and in the same way America and England of today are heading toward ruin. The three points I have been giving must be followed in order that we do not take the mistaken road and that our country may progress forever.

The Imperial Army and Navy are now fighting a large scale war from **the Aleutian Islands** in the north **to the various islands** in the south, **and from** the seacoast of the American **mainland** in the east to far away **Africa** in the west.

We, the **Japanese** people, **should** think of the hardship of the Imperial Army and Navy and feel grateful, and at the same time resolve to train ourselves spiritually and physically by practicing the three points in our daily life. (Tanaka)

Psychology Of Valor

There is no country in the world which does not esteem valor, and in no country is it developed to such a peak as in Japan.

The spiritual aspect of valor is evidenced by composure. Tranquility is courage in repose. It is a statical manifestation of valor, as daring deeds are dynamical.

We admire him as truly great, who, in the menacing presence of danger of death, retains his self-possession; who, for instance can compose a poem under impending peril or hum a strain in the face of death. Such indulgence betraying no tremor in the writing or in the voice is taken as an infallible index of a large nature—of what we call a capacious mind, which, far from being pressed or crowded, has always room for something more.

It passes current among us a piece of authentic history, that as Ota Dokan, the great builder of the castle of Yedo, was pierced through with a spear, his assassin, knowing the poetical predilection of his victim, accompanied his thrust with the couplet:

> Ah! how in moments like these
> Our heart doth grudge the light
> of life.

whereupon the expiring hero, not one whit daunted by the mortal wound in his side, added the lines:

> Had not in hours of peace
> It learned to look lightly on life.

There is even a sportive element in a courageous nature. Things which are serious to ordinary people may be but play to the valiant. Hence in old warfare it was not at all rare for the parties to a conflict to exchange repartee or to begin a rhetorical contest. Combat was not solely a matter of brute force; it was an intellectual engagement as well.

Of such character was the battle fought on the banks of the Koromo River, late in the 11th Century. The eastern army routed, its leader, Sadato, took to flight. When the pursuing general pressed him hard and called aloud, "It is a disgrace for a warrior to show his back to the enemy.". Sadato reined his horse; upon this the conquering chief shouted an impromptu verse:

> Torn into shreds is the warp of
> the cloth (koromo)

Scarcely had the words escaped his lips when the defeated warrior undismayed completed the couplet:

> Since age has worn its threads
> by use.

Yoshiie, whose bow had all the while been bent, suddenly unstrung it and turned away, leaving his prospective victim to do as he pleased. When asked the reason of his strange behavior, he replied that he could not bear to put to shame one who had kept his presence of mind while hotly pursued by his enemy.

The sorrow which overtook Anthony and Octavius at the death of Brutus, has been the general experience of brave men. Kenshin, who fought for fourteen years with Shingen, when he heard of the latter's death, wept aloud at the loss of 'the best of enemies.'

It was this same Kenshin who had set a noble example for all time in his treatment of Shingen, whose provinces lay in a mountainous region quite away from the sea, and who had consequently depended upon the Hojo provinces of the Tokaido for salt. The Hojo prince wishing to weaken him, although not openly at war with him, had cut off from Shingen all traffic in this important article.

Kenshin, hearing of his enemy's dilemma and able to obtain salt from the coast of his own dominions, wrote Shingen that in his opinion the Hojo lord had committed a very mean act, and that although he (Kenshin) was at war with him (Shingen) he had ordered his subjects to furnish him with plenty of salt—adding, "I do not fight with salt, but with the sword," affording more than a parallel to the words of Camillus, "We Romans do not fight with gold, but with iron."

Nietzsche wrote for the samurai heart when he penned, "You are to be proud of your enemy; then the success of your enemy is your success also." Indeed, valor and honor alike required that we should own as enemies in war only such as prove worthy of being friends in peace. When valor attains this height it becomes akin to Benevolence. (Dr. Nitobe In 'Bushido,' Sanseido)

YEN VALUE RISES ON WORLD MARKET

Is Most Striking Feature, Says Kozo Ito—American Dollar Slumps 50 Per Cent

The remarkable gain in the value of the yen is the most striking feature in world currency fluctuations since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, in marked contrast to the steady fall of sterling quotations, Kozo Ito, former chief of the European Bureau of the South Manchuria Railway Company, declared in a press interview with Domei Wednesday on arrival at Manchuli en route to Dairen from Europe, reports Domei.

"World currency quotations have fluctuated sharply since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, but the sharp rise of Yen quotations has been a most remarkable feature," he said. "Swiss bankers long had been predicting a rise in the yen even before the start of the Pacific war.

"On the contrary, the United States dollar notably has declined by 40 to 50 per cent since last December. In the European market there virtually is no bullish tone for British Sterling. I had a certain amount of Sterling currency when I left Europe. With no buyers for however, I was forced to bring it back with me. This fact certainly is indicative of the general sentiment of Europeans toward Britain and the general foresight of European peoples regarding the fate of England, I believe.

"In Turkey, however, there is lingering Anglo-American influence still to be found, although it is a neutral country. I noted that in some quarters in Turkey that are still desirous of an Anglo-American victory, the United States dollar was being quoted at ¥4.00.

"I had many chances of sitting face to face with Americans and Britishers at restaurants or in trains in Ankara and Istanbul and I noticed that they have completely lost their characteristic insolent and haughty attitude toward us Japanese. They rather looked as if they were afraid of us."

Wings of the Navy

(Continued From Page 6)

their leader's plane, and they gritted their teeth in the realization that the pilot was sorely wounded.

Returns to Base

At last the blue waters of their base came into view, and waiting for their leader to make his landing the squadron circled slowly as Lieutenant Iwaki's machine wobbled in toward the water, with wing-tips dipping dangerously. The big pontoon banged against the water, took one breath-stopping hop and settled down. The machine slid in toward the landing-dock where an anxious group rushed out shoulder-deep into the water to grasp the wings and push the plane to land. Gentle hands carefully lifted the semi-conscious officer from his plane and hurried him to the hospital.

Examination of the squadron leader's bullet-riddled sea-plane disclosed 138 holes in the body, pontoon, wings and tail as well as cuts on the control cables. The ferociousness of the air battle was easily imaginable by viewing this machine.

These 138 bullet-holes surpassed by far the largest number of hits on Japanese planes hitherto recorded. In the great over-water raid on Hangchow on August 14, 1937, the Ogushi machine was hit by 70 bullets. On the sixteenth of the same month First Lieutenant Osugi's plane was hit by 58 bullets in the Nanking raid, while on August 18, 1938, the Okawa machine received 87 hits during participation in the raid on Hengyang.

The cockpit of the plane where Gunner Asaguma met his glorious death is still stained with his life's blood and to look at it at the Etajima Naval Academy where the plane is treasured brings vividly to mind that fierce, deadly air battle.

For this outstandingly conspicuous operation by the seaplane reconnaissance squadron, Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa issued a special citation on April 20, 1938.

(The End)

NEW FERTILIZER COMPANY PLANNED FOR NORTH CHINA

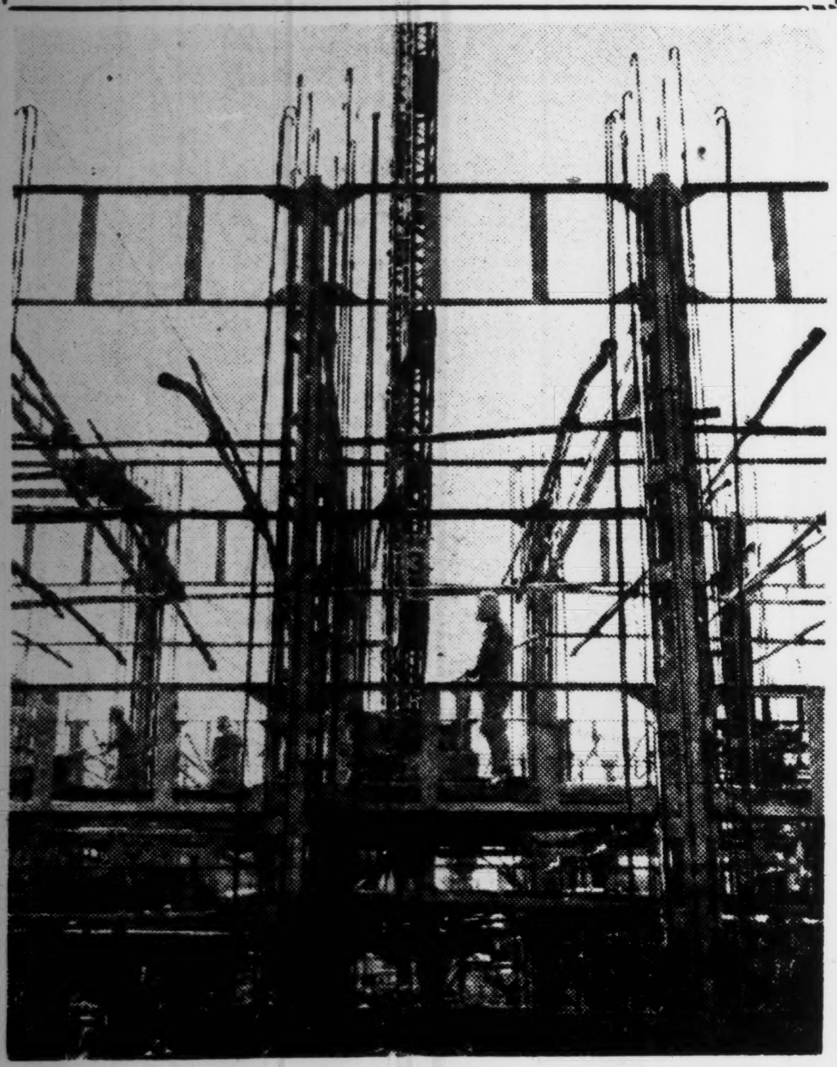
Concern Will Be Capitalized at ¥40,000,000—Shiraishi to Be President

Marking another concrete step toward self-sufficiency in fertilizers in China, the North China Nitrogenous Fertilizers Company will be created at Taiyuan, through joint financing by the North China Development Company and the Japan Nitrogenous Fertilizers Company.

The proposed fertilizer firm will be capitalized at $40,000,000 one-quarter paid-up, involving 800,000 shares of ¥50 each. Of the total shares, the two financing concerns will underwrite 380,000 shares each while the remaining 40,000 shares will be opened to subscription by Chinese industrialists.

Muneshiro Shiraishi, managing director of the Japan Nitrogenous Fertilizers Company will head the new firm as President. It will be formally inaugurated on September 1 and start production of nitrogenous fertilizers in 1945, it is understood.

For More Work-Space



War entails a building boom. More and more office space is required for conducting the expanded business of the various industrial firms and for housing the new enterprises that have sprung up to meet war needs. Shown is a new structure under construction replacing outmoded establishments on the site, which will beautify the street-front and bring in more rent to the smiling proprietor.

SAVINGS IN JULY GAIN REMARKABLY

Control Association Survey Reveals Increase of ¥201,000,000 Over June

Reflecting growing national economy in the face of a total war, national savings for the month of July showed a marked increase of ¥201,000,000 over the figure of the preceding month, according to a survey conducted by the Savings Banks Control Association, it was learned on Wednesday.

The total amount of principal savings in saving banks throughout the country stood at ¥6,657,000,000 at the end of July, the report said.

Meantime, the valuable securities in the hands of these banking institutions at the end of July indicated an increase of $194,000,000 over the previous month, the survey revealed, adding that the total of the valuable papers possessed by these banks stood at ¥6,112,000,000 at the end of July.

The unflinching determination of the people of Japan to fight out the War of Greater East Asia War to a victorious end, no matter how long it may take, is fully reflected in the total amount of capital savings of the people, which are yearly running ahead of the goals set by the Government, Diamond, a financial periodical published here declared editorially in this month's issue.

100 Percent Increase

According to the announcement of the Finance Ministry, the total amount of savings of the people during the first quarter of the current fiscal year reached ¥6,570,000,000, which is an increase of 30 and 100 percent respectively, as compared with the figures during the corresponding period of 1941 of ¥4,470,000,000 and ¥3,350,000,000 of 1940, the Diamond pointed out, commenting that this is a most remarkable increase.

Last year the goal set by the Government was ¥17,000,000,000, while the actual total amount of capital savings reached ¥16,000,000,000 thereby creating a deficit of ¥1,000,000,000 from the goal, but the Government at first set the goal at ¥13,500,000,000 and raised the mark to ¥17,000,000,000 in the middle of the year, and if the original goal is taken as the basis, the actual savings last year exceeded the goal, the financial journal observed.

For the current fiscal year the Government increased the goal at a jump of ¥23,000,000,000, which was generally believed to be unattainable, but according to the announcement of the Finance Ministry, the total amount of savings in the first quarter of the present year already has reached ¥6,570,000,000, and, at this rate, the total capital savings will reach ¥26,000,000,000 at the end of the present fiscal year, showing an excess of ¥3,000,000,000 over the goal, which reveals that every time the Government increases the amount of the goal, it is infallibly exceeded by the actual results, which is certainly encouraging, the financial journal concluded.

To Float Debentures

The Manchurian Industrial Development Company will float on August 28 its 14th debentures aggregating ¥30,000,000 at an interest rate of 4.2 per cent per year and redeemable within 12 years, it was announced by the Industrial Bank of Japan yesterday. Simultaneously, the Industrial Bank of Japan also announced flotation on August 28 of the 12th Manchurian Industrial debentures amounting to ¥15,000,000 at 4.3 per cent interest.

CONTROL BODY RULES ARE GIVEN APPROVAL

Finance Ministry Sanctions Regulations of Agricultural Promotion Association

The basic rules recently drafted for the Monetary Control Association for Agricultural Promotion in line with the rules of the previously formed national Monetary Control Association were approved by the Finance Ministry and were published in the Official Gazette of August 12, reports the Chugai Shogyo. They are as follows:

1. Schedule for absorption and utilization of funds.
2. Invitation and acceptance of subscriptions for and purchase of valuable papers.
3. Mutual accommodation of funds.
4. Adjustment of monetary interest.

Details of the basic rules as reported by the Chugai follow:

I. Schedule for absorption and utilization of funds:

Article 1.—Members shall submit to the Association their schedules for absorption and utilization of funds for a specified period according to the directions of the chairman.

May Order Modifications

It is possible that the chairman may order modifications of the schedules referred to in the preceding paragraph or specify necessary particulars relative to monetary control for the execution of the schedules referred to in the preceding paragraph.

Article 2—Members shall utilize funds according to the schedules referred to in the first paragraph of the preceding article, or according to the instructions or specifications, referred to in the second paragraph of the preceding article, except where otherwise specified by the competent State Minister and where otherwise acquiesced in by the chairman under special circumstances.

Article 3—Any member inclined to file an application with Finance Minister for his approval of debentures to be issued shall approach the association before so doing.

Mutual accommodation of funds:

Article 1—It is possible that the chairman may specify necessary particulars, as occasions demand, relative to the mutual tie-up in connection with financial aid to and recovery of funds from the members.

Article 2—It is possible that the chairman may specify necessary particulars as occasions demand, relative to the restrictions of financial aid to the members.

SWEET POTATO CULTIVATION WILL BE INCREASED IN P.I.

Production of Corn Also to Be Upped—Self-Sufficiency in Foodstuffs Is Aim

A large increase in the production of corn and sweet potatoes in the Philippines is being planned by the military authorities here for the purpose of attaining complete self-sufficiency in foodstuffs, it was learned from Manila Wednesday.

The consumption of corn among the agrarian population in 1939 amounted to about 580,000 tons, and the present plan aims at making a 2.5 per cent increase in the production of corn.

In view of the fact that poultry-farming is a thriving industry in the rural districts of the islands, the increase in the production of corn, which serves as food for poultry, will also help the growth of this industry, it was said.

ECONOMIC WORRIES BESET BRITAIN, U.S.

Exporters' Facilities Curtailed In England—Imports Restricted in America

The difficulties gradually besetting Britain and the United States due to the rapid decrease in the available ship bottoms as a result of the successful activities of the Axis submarine forces are revealed in Domei dispatches from various places abroad.

According to the Domei correspondent at Stockholm, the British Government has abolished days of grace, heretofore, granted to exporters, whereby they could export their goods even after the expiration of the time given for the export of their goods, so long as the goods to be exported were taken to the Customs House within six months from the date of issue of the export license. From now on, however, exporters in Britain are no more allowed the days of grace and they are required to export their goods before the expiration of the given time.

Recently, the British Government issued another regulation enforcing a license system on all exports for South Africa and other British Dominions. It goes without saying that Britain has decided to take such a measure in view of her increasing difficulty in securing enough bottoms.

In the meantime, the United States has been obliged to restrict the varieties of products to be imported to 500, including sugar, wool, petroleum, copper, ores, skin and leather, rubber, medicines, drugs and chemicals, mahogany, etc.

Difficulties Innumerable

In addition to the difficulties arising from the want of bottoms, innumerable other difficulties are tormenting the two Allied nations. As for Britain, she is experiencing considerable difficulty in settling the trade balance with the United States. And according to all economic journals of London, the British Government is now considering the confiscation of the British assets entrusted to American trust companies after the outbreak of the present war in Europe. The total amount of the assets entrusted by a number of British citizens to trust companies in the United States is roughly estimated at $300,000,000. Those assets, by virtue of the American Trust Law, belong to the British citizens concerned and it is beyond the power of the British Exchequer to meddle with them. The masses of the British people, however, are severely reproaching their Government for the special privileges being enjoyed by a few of their fellow countrymen to maintain their assets intact, while all others are groaning under the heavy burden of taxation.

U.S. Position No Better

The United States, in spite of her great financial strength, is in no better condition than Britain. She is especially at a loss as to what to do with the gigantic armament expansion program, which she can never execute, says Domei's correspondent at Buenos Aires. The Washington Government attracted the attention of the world through compilation of an armament expansion budget involving enormous disbursements. In fact, however, the United States authorities are now beginning to realize the insurmountable difficulties obstructing the execution of the gigantic budget. According to the Wartime Production Bureau of the United States, the amount whose disbursement has been authorized for execution of the war against the Axis Powers is in excess of $214,542,000,000. The amount actually expanded so far, however, is only $19,546,000,000, which is smaller than 20 per cent of the amount of the War Budget.

From the numerous facts mentioned above, it is clear that the United States and Britain are in an awkward position due to their repeated failures in the military operations in all parts of the world.

FACTORIES TO BE RETURNED

Japanese Military to Hand Over Nine More Mills to Nanking

Nine more factories, including such famous ones as Fool-sin and Mohsin wheat mills in Shanghai that have been under the direct control of the Japanese Military Forces will be returned to the National Government of China tomorrow, it was disclosed in Shanghai Wednesday.

Ceremonies marking the return of the factories will be held at 3 p.m. tomorrow in the presence of representatives of the Japanese Army and Navy, China Affairs Board, and the National Government of China, as well as the managing boards of the factories to be returned.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama and Osaka exchanges follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	134.9	+ .50
N.Y.K., new short-term	93.5	+ .50
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	102.6	+ .60
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.50	Same

Malay Rubber Industry Virtually Restored; Ban on Consumption Here Partially Removed

With the resumption of operations by all the 18 member corporations of the Shonan Rubber Association, the restoration and reconstruction of the famed rubber industry in Malaya and Sumatra has been virtually completed, the Miyako reported today from Shonan City.

Though some quarters fear the possibility of rubber overproduction, Japanese military administration authorities in Malaya, the paper said, do not consider it necessary to restrict the output in view of the fact that new uses for rubber have been discovered.

In this connection, the Miyako cited that Japanese research experts recently succeeded in experiments to produce propellent fuel from rubber.

Rubber Fuel for Autos

As research has revealed that rubber can easily be converted into substitute gasoline through a simple chemical process, it appears that it will not be long before all automobiles in Malaya will be propelled by the new substitute fuel, the paper predicted.

Japanese military authorities believe that the great task of developing natural resources in the Southern Regions can be achieved only through a firm industrial policy devoid of any desire for immediate personal profit.

At the present rate of development, post-war rubber production in Malaya and Sumatra seems destined to exceed the pre-war mark.

In view of the projected disposal of the abundant rubber arriving from the Southern Regions to the best advantage, the Commerce and Industry Ministry will shortly remove the restrictions on rubber consumption for 13 articles essentially made of rubber but free from mixtures of cotton and other raw materials particularly specified by the competent authorities, reports the Nippon Kogyo.

Provisions Quoted

For reference, the paper quotes relative provisions regarding the restriction of rubber consumption as follows:

"It is forbidden to manufacture any of the below-mentioned articles or any of materials therefor required by using India rubber, paradora latex, jelutong or barda gutta percha, except where ordered for or where called for from overseas sources of supplies (except for shipment to Kwantung, Manchoukuo or the Nanking Government) and where permission is granted by the Commerce and Industry Minister under special circumstances:

(*) Thread rubber, (*) All Rubber Boots, (*) Sandals and Wooden Clogs, (*) Slippers, (*) Globes, Belt Underwear, Tiles, (*) Rubberlium, Hand-rail Rubber, Rubber Belts, Mat Desk Sheets, Furniture-use Caps, (*) Cushion Rubber, (*) Garden Hoses, (*) Rubber Bands, Pneumatic Pillows, (*) Sponges, (*) Toys, Advertising Balloons, Seabathing Fittings, Sports Goods, Chewing Gum.

It is expected, according to the Chugai, that the restrictions of rubber consumption for the production of the articles marked (*) will be removed provided they are free from mixtures of cotton and other subsidiary raw materials.

DWELLINGS STUDIED FOR SOUTH JAPANESE

Waseda Engineers Now Working on Comprehensive Plan—Mission Being Dispatched

With a view to accommodating the Japanese people in the southern regions with an adequate number of dwelling houses, in parallel with the progress of the War of Greater East Asia, the faculty of the Architectural Engineering Department of Waseda University is now working on a comprehensive program, with the existing schedule for city planning, factory construction, air defense measures and building materials in the southern regions as the basis, reports the Nippon Kogyo.

Incidentally it is learned, that Doctors of Engineering Kyoji Yoshida, Saburo Toyoda, Koichiro Kimura, Takao Sato and Masafumi Ito, of the same faculty of Waseda University, have been entrusted with the mission of proceeding with the study of architectural problems concerning Japanese dwelling houses in the southern regions and they have been granted financial aid by the Education Ministry.

The faculty is now expected to conduct scientific investigations with the following items forming the nucleus of their problems:

(1) Investigations about geographic environments from the viewpoint of natural science.

(2) Investigations about social surroundings from the viewpoint of culture.

(3) Investigations about building materials and technical capacities according to technical resources locally obtainable.

(4) Investigations about the styles of buildings locally existing.

(5) Investigations about sanitary equipments.

(6) Investigations about rules for the mode of living on the part of the Japanese people in the southern regions.

(7) Investigations about Japanese leadership in their relations with the native inhabitants.

The paper adds that the Imperial Universities in Tokyo and Kyoto as well as the Technical University in Tokyo are in touch with Waseda University by way of collaboration in connection with these investigations.

Vignettes of Bushido in Action

(Continued From Page 6)

fought in different places on October 3 and 6, and on December 18 and 22 of last year, and on January 5, 9 and 10 of this year.

"Further, we respectfully request that the services be performed without fail every year."

"We have won the war," said the Shitsuji to the exalted Kwanto Kubo. "We have no more enemies."

"No, no enemies," quietly added the Kubo. "Not even Zenshu is my enemy any more. He is my former minister, and I thank him in prayer from the bottom of my heart for the good advice he used to offer, and which I am ashamed to admit that I did not take until too late.

"And yet perhaps it is not too late—for I shall henceforth try to fill the exalted post of Kwanto Kubo as a true Mochiuji of the noble House of Ashikaga."

Monument Erected

In October of Oei 25 (1418), a stone monument was built in the town of Fujisawa, near Kamakura, by the Kwanto Kubo and his Shitsuji. The monument remains to this day.

It is a square column, with carved inscriptions on all four sides. The characters are now worn, and not clearly legible.

But enough remain to make out the general import that the monument is built in memory of those who fell by sword or arrow, or died in the water, on both sides, in battles that began on October 6 of the 23rd year of Oei (1416), in order that "their spirits and those of other living creatures that shared the same fate might be saved and be granted the privilege of enjoying eternal bliss in the Land of Purity." And the priests and lay people are exhorted to offer prayers for these dead.

Also among the readable characters are the names of 10 of the principal men, and included are those of Zenshu, Mitsutaka, and Machinaka.

NEW HIGHS ARE HIT ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Meiji Life Insurance Skyrockets ¥50 at One Bound on Spot Market

The Tokyo Exchange was steady yesterday with a number of wares showing continuous gains.

In the long-term section, for example, Kurashiki Spinning, new, moved up ¥1.40, Mitsubishi Mechanical and Japan Gunpowder ¥1.20 each, Ishikawajima Shipbuilding ¥1.00, and Morinaga Confectionery ¥2.00.

The short-term section was unusually rosy due to the Exchange authorities' announcement that the margin tariff would be lowered on Friday. As a matter of fact, the bourse issue, N. Y. K. and its new hit new highs of ¥134.90, ¥109.50 and ¥93.50 respectively.

In the spot market, Meiji Life Insurance scored a skyrocketing jump of ¥50.00 at one bound, making its current quotation ¥1,050.00 per share. Among the rest, Mitsubishi Concern, new, rallied ¥1.50 and Chinchow Pulp ¥1.00.

Yesterday's closing prices of key wares in the short-term section were: Tokyo Exchange, new ¥134.90, N. Y. K. ¥109.50, its new ¥93.50, Kanebo Spinning ¥153.40, its new ¥102.60, Teikoku Rayon, new ¥90.30, and Osaka Exchange, new ¥73.00.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

First Section

	Clos.		Sept.	Oct.
Fuji Spinning (50)		d .6	72.3	73.0
Do. new (25)	43.3	u .1	43.5	43.9
Kanebo Spin. (50)	153.3	d .2	153.6	154.0
Do. new (25)		d .1	....	103.9
Tei'ku Rayon n. (37½)	....	....	....	90.5
Tokyo Rayon (50)	....	....	47.2	....

Second Section

	Clos.		Sept.	Oct.
N. Y. K. (50)	108.4	d .4	....	110.0
Do. new (37½)	93.4	d .1	....	94.7
O. S. K. (50)	97.5	....	....	98.6
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	....	u .6	....	84.7
Uraga Dock (50)	87.8			....
Hitachi Works (50)	77.0	u .5	....	75.9

Third Section

	Clos.		Sept.	Oct.
Japan Piston Ring	83.3	u .7	83.4	84.2
Kotobuki Heavy Ind.	....	....	....	63.1
Ikegai Automobile Ind.	64.5	....	65.0	65.4
Furukawa Ind.	129.0	d .5	....	96.5
Mitsubishi Machinery	139.5	u1.2	....	139.6
Japan Fat	67.7	....	....	....
Japan Nickel	46.0	d .2	46.3	....
Japan Carbon	83.8	d .3	84.5	85.0
Toyo Ball Bearing	....	....	89.3	90.0
Oriental Development	64.6	u .1	....	....
Japan Soda	42.0	u .1	....	42.4
Japan Oil	77.3	....	....	78.2

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

Kogo 5%	107.50	107.50	107.50	107.50
Second 5%	107.45	107.45	107.45	107.45
First 4%	103.15	103.15	103.15	103.15

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

	Open	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	134.4	134.5	134.3	134.9
N. Y. K., old	108.8	108.8	108.8	109.5
N. Y. K., new	93.0	93.2	93.0	93.5
Kanebo Spin	....	....	....	153.4
Do. new	102.0	102.3	102.0	102.6
Teikoku Rayon, n.	....	89.6	89.6	90.3
Osaka Stock, new	....	....	....	73.0
Japan Steel Tube	69.3	69.3	69.3	....
Japan Oil	76.8	77.0	76.8	....
S. M. Railway	72.4	....	....	....
Mitsubishi Heavy	84.8	84.8	84.7	84.8
Hitachi Works	76.6	76.7	76.6	76.7
Japan Mining	58.3	58.5	58.5	....
Manchurian Ind.	57.7	....	....	....

P.I. COTTON INDUSTRY GETS 5-YEAR PLAN

Area Under Cultivation to Be Upped to 455,000 Chobu—Less Acreage for Sugar

A five-year plan for the establishment of the cotton industry in the Philippine Islands in keeping with the adjustment of the sugar industry in the same islands, which forms the foundation of the industrial reform of the country, has been announced by the Japanese Military Administration Headquarters there, says Domei.

In accordance with the announcement, the area of cotton plantations in the islands will be enlarged up to 455,000 Chobu with an expected annual harvest of 1,500,000 piculs in the five years ending 1946.

The announcement reads substantially as follows:

Policy for Adjustment of the Sugar Industry:

1. The sugar mills on the islands will be properly disposed of in view of the demands for sugar in the islands. The equipments of the sugar mills to cease operation will be utilized for other purposes including the manufacture of alcohol from sugar-cane.

2. Part of the sugar plantations shall be retained in order to meet the demands for sugar in the islands, while another part shall be retained for the cultivation of sugar-cane required for the production of alcohol. The rest of the plantations shall be diverted for cotton growing.

3. The measures stated above shall be executed in the five years ending 1946.

Principles of Cotton Production Increase Program:

1. The area of cotton plantations in the islands shall be increased to 455,000 Chobu in the five years ending 1946, to produce 1,500,000 piculs of ginned cotton annually. By the end of 1942, the area under cotton cultivation will be increased up to 12,000 Chobu with an expected harvest of 37,000 piculs.

2. The increase of cotton production shall be realized through the efforts of the eight leading cotton growers of Japan, who shall be responsible for the management of the cotton plantations, purchase of raw cotton, ginned cotton, etc. in all parts of the Philippine Islands.

3. The purchase of raw-cotton shall be made by the same cotton growers from Japan, while the purchasing prices shall be fixed in such manner as to make cotton cultivation remunerative enough for cotton cultivators in the islands.

FUNDS WILL BE GRANTED TO JAPAN COAL CONCERN

Eight Leading Banks of Tokyo Will Arrange Joint Loan of ¥12,000,000

As the first activity of the Joint Fund Accommodation Liaison Committee, recently created within the National Monetary Control Association, arrangements have been made for the joint accommodation of ¥12,000,000 of industrial funds by eight leading banks in Tokyo to the Japan Coal Company, it is understood, says Domei.

Similar joint accommodation of industrial funds are expected to be made to other leading industrial concerns in the near future for the purpose of accelerating the productivity expansion drive.

The eight banks participating in the joint accommodation to the coal firm include the Industrial Bank of Japan, Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Daiichi, Yasuda, Sumitomo, Sanwa and Daihyaku.

Bill Clearings

Aug. 13
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	206.771	143.748
Balance	55.767	24.411

LOCAL FOODSTUFFS BODIES TO BE SET UP IN OCTOBER

Will Control Production and Distribution in Seven Leading Prefectures

Domei

OSAKA, August 9.—Local foodstuffs corporations which will exercise exclusive control over the production and distribution of principal foodstuffs in chief consumption centers in Japan as subsidiaries of the Central Foodstuffs Corporation, will be created in seven leading prefectures during October, declared Motonari Yukawa, Chief of the Foodstuffs Control Bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, at a conference held yesterday morning at Hotel New Osaka.

The meeting was attended by chiefs of economic sections of seven leading prefectures where local foodstuffs corporations will be established, namely, Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Kanagawa, Aichi, Hyogo and Fukuoka, as well as foodstuffs exports of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry.

Mr. Yukawa also revealed that the imports of foreign rice have greatly increased and the Government is making preparations to distribute wheat and barley in the form of bread and hard biscuits.

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1942

Anglo-American Atlantis

Gloomy are the thoughts of the American and British people today as they contemplate that exactly one year has elapsed since promulgation of the Atlantic Charter. The key to the loudly publicized document is the word "hope." And on the day of its first anniversary, "despair in vain sits brooding over the putrid eggs of hope." The aims that Roosevelt and Churchill set forth in that document are farther away than ever from attainment by the two nations they represent. The promised land that they set out to reach remains as chimerical as the mythical continent of Atlantis.

"The President of the United States and the Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, representing His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, being met together," goes the official joint statement of the Atlantic Charter, "deem it right to make known certain common principles in the national policies of their respective countries on which they base their hopes for a better future for the world."

A statement of hope has its virtue only when actual steps are taken for its realization. A statement of hope is not only an empty promise but also a betrayal when things are allowed to go against its realization. It becomes definitely evil when it has behind it some dastardly selfish motives that go counter to its professed goodwill. The world now finds the Atlantic Charter falling into the last of the three categories. The eggs of the Anglo-American hope, to borrow the words of John Hookham Frere's dictum, are found to be rotting within their polished shells.

Summarized, the eight points of the Atlantic Charter were:

1. No territorial or other aggrandizement by the United States or Britain.
2. Territorial changes only through self-determination.
3. "All peoples" have a right to choose their own forms of government; those forcibly deprived of the right should have it restored.
4. Free international trade.
5. World-wide cooperation to secure "improved labor standards, economic adjustments and social security."
6. "After the final destruction of the Nazi tyranny," assurances of a secure peace, of "freedom from fear and want."
7. Freedom of the seas.
8. "Abandonment of the use of force," disarming of aggressor nations, and lightening "for peace-loving peoples the crushing burden of armaments."

The outcome of the war with victory for the Axis will foreclose any worry over the first point. The British and the United States' official stand against the current independence movement in India has already exposed the deception of the second. Without repenting their own past and offering just retribution, neither the United States, nor, still less, Great Britain is in a position to assert the third point as their guiding principle. The fourth point has been far more an Axis thesis than that of the United States or of Great Britain. As to the fifth point, the United States and Great Britain have been the ringleaders in the international gangdom to wreck world-wide cooperation to secure "improved labor standards, economic adjustments and social security" of any other nation than themselves whenever such an effort tended to curtail their own superior comfort.

What the sixth point of the Charter reveals is the self-deceiving arrogance of Roosevelt and Churchill and little else. The domestic national policies that Roosevelt and Churchill has been pursuing are in a diametrically opposite direction from securing "freedom from fear and want" for their own people. The seventh point, namely, freedom of the seas, is an indisputable property of the peacetime international order. Since the aims stated in the Charter specifically pertain to the post-war world, mentioning of freedom of the seas is superfluous. The eighth point is tantamount to a proposal of Pax Anglo-Americana—a peace that miserably failed to perpetuate itself in the past, a peace that has no assurance of bringing justice to the society of nations in the future, a peace so falsely conceived that it is already wrecking itself before its birth.

Such is the substance of the Atlantic Charter. It is no wonder that, on the first anniversary of its promulgation, the "eggs of hope" that it claims to have conceived are already found putrid.

One can readily enumerate a certain set of conditions under which the Atlantic Charter might have made some contributions toward the eventual attainment of its aims. If, for instance, Great Britain and the United States had effected a radical change in their outlook on life, candidly renouncing their past course of greed and lust for riches and power, and succeeded in putting their own houses in order according to the dictates of conscience, the world might have listened more seriously to the words of Roosevelt and Churchill. If, for instance, Roosevelt and Churchill had made good their flamboyant boasts and turned the tide of the war situation in their favor, they might have given encouragement to their lesser allies and brought about a revival of hope for the status quo ante that the Charter intends to see realized. But such has not been the case. Nor is there any prospect for such a turn of events.

The internal decay of the heart of the Charter proceeds apace. Historians will need a new dictionary for a vocabularly to describe the dismal course of the Charter after this first anniversary. When historians pronounce their final verdict, the promised land of the Atlantic Charter will be classed among such false hopes of mankind as the lost continent of Atlantis.

In a striking contrast to the Anglo-American game of bluff, convincing evidences of reconstruction are being discovered everywhere in Greater East Asia under our Japanese leadership. We are acting "in the living present." We have learned "to labor and to wait." For vindication, honesty and diligence require no loud declaration of aims. Our "Pacific Charter" is now being written with the victory cries or reconstruction, not only by our warriors and civilians engaged in the task, but also by the natives of the region whose hopes are being rapidly incorporated into the program.

Meditation—A Mental Exercise

Wabi means loneliness or isolation. If you cannot find a few moments for it every day, say once a week or once a month, find a place away from your humdrum daily life somewhere: perhaps you can imagine yourself under trees in a park where everything is quiet and pacific, it will give you a moment of contemplation. Is that worthwhile? Many Japanese students, businessmen, scholars who are engaged in the activities of the world cannot find a moment to retire. Such a place does not require a gorgeous habitation. A Christian knows where to retire. He goes to church and contemplates life. In Japan, many people retire when their strength is exhausted with their political activities. They go to temples where they can pray or perform the cult and listen to the murmurs of the branches of pine trees. These poetic places fill their hearts with ecstatic joy. Sometimes we have to sit down still in a quiet place. Japanese culture is embodied in these quiet exercises. (Extract from "Japanese Spirit and Culture" by Yoshitaro Negishi.)

This Is the Correct Meaning of Bushido

A person who is very strong, who knows how to wield his sword, who knows how to fight is not necessarily a samurai in the true sense of the term: he is a fighter to be sure, but he is not a samurai. Any person who is playing with Vandalism, for instance, cannot be regarded as a real samurai. Had Vandalism been synonymous with Bushido, I am sure our country would not have existed by this time. Genghis Khan and even Alexander the Great, or Philip of Macedon have not countries of their own now. I think it is because a Vandal has no right to exist; he may enjoy courage and his skill in fighting and enjoy temporary existence but not a permanent one. When a country like Japan enjoys its existence for 26 centuries, I must say that Bushido means more than brutal courage; it has refinement. Refinement and military skill combined together make real Bushido. To put it in a nutshell, this is the meaning of Bushido. (Extract from "Japanese Spirit and Culture" by Yoshitaro Negishi.)

Significance of Japanese Numerals

In the oldest times of which there is a record, Japan had no kind of mathematics worthy of the name. But the roots of the Japanese numerals: hi (1), fu (2), mi (3), yo (4), itsu(tu) (5), mu (6), ya (8), to (10), are noteworthy in being so formed that a change in the vowel, the consonant remaining the same, denotes a double, a characteristic not known to occur in any language of neighboring or distant tribes. The word itsutsu that represents 5 consists of the prefix i and suffix tsu attached to the root tsu, which is the middle syllable. In Japanese classical works frequent mention is made of great numbers like yaoyorozu, or "eight hundred myriads," literally, and the like, the enumeration recurring in myriads. This was, however, a usage certainly learned from China. Some documents of the 8th century give such actual examples of counting as 12 sen 5 hyaku or "12 thousand and 5 hundred," recurring in thousands instead of in myriads. The Japanese knew of mathematics only after the introduction of the Chinese science. (Extract from "Scientific Japan Past and Present")

PEOPLE IN SOUTHERN REGION LOOK FORWARD TO NEW LIFE

All of the Inhabitants Are Breaking Away From Anglo-American Customs and Habits

By MINORU NARITA
(From the Koron)

That the 100,000,000 people of the southern regions are now re-designing their livelihood as a result of the War of Greater East Asia is verified from the various reports which have poured into Japan. The Malayans, Filipinos, Indonesians, Thai people, inhabitants of French Indo-China and even the people of India are becoming conscious of the ethical and moral standards of Japan, the aims and ideals of the War of Greater East Asia and the inspiring motive for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Through this War of Greater East Asia, Japan is redrawing and rewriting the map and history of the world. Japan who has courageously taken unto herself the enormous and almost superhuman task of rebuilding the southern sphere by liberating the masses from the yoke of Anglo-American rule. Already the Japanese nation has succeeded in emancipating the people by force and is now leading these people to the threshold of a new life. The nature of the order being constructed in the south will become clarified as the war progresses but, in essence, this new order strives to bring the southern regions to a new stage of development. The primary object of the racial program for the south is to bring into full play the hitherto dormant characteristics of the inhabitants of the south in order that these characteristics may be an asset in the construction of the new order.

Cooperation Needed

The task of the Japanese nation is to obtain the fullest cooperation of the southern peoples in all fields of endeavor.

Readjustment to the new life consequent to the war is seen everywhere in the southern regions. This trend was visible from the moment the War of Greater East Asia started and with the establishment of the military administration, this trend has taken on a more vigorous form. There is something common in the way the people are re-designing their livelihood. They are all breaking away from the vestiges of Anglo-American rule and rallying under the banner of Japanese leadership. There are, to be sure, certain hardships and difficulties attending any movement for readjustment of the livelihood and this is also the case in the southern regions today. But this is the sacrifice one must pay in order to obtain something that is more grand and glorious.

In the Malay region, the independence and nationalist movements were practically unknown, the voices of these advocates being scarcely audible. From this standpoint, it seems that the Malayans were most docile and subservient to the Anglo-American rule. However, this must not be interpreted to mean that the Malayans were pro-British but rather as indicating that their national consciousness had not be built up to the extent as the other peoples of the south.

Educational Policy

In contrast to the policy of the British which was to keep the Malayans as illiterate as possible, the Japanese must do everything to give them proper education and understanding of the political and social forces at work in the world. This must also be the goal of the Malayans themselves.

Already, however, there are evidences of a constructive action on the part of the Malayans. For one, they are actively espousing the bigger foodstuff production movement and developing their sense of thrift. By saving money and becoming conscious of the word "value" it is hoped that they will rise from the level of natives to the position enjoyed by the Chinese merchants and Indians in that country.

In the East Indies, immediately after the occupation of the islands, there was a demand from the Indonesians for political independence but realizing that they were not yet to assume this enormous task, withdrew their petition. Instead they are cooperating to have the East Indies form an important unit in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

This desire to cooperate in the construction is increasing as the Japanese military administration has already launched its program to educate the Indonesian people. In the East Indies only about 4 per cent of the people form the intelligentzia class while the rest of the populace are mostly illiterate. It is the policy of the Japanese military administration to educate these people so that they may more usefully contribute to the growth of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

More Advanced

Unlike the people of the East Indies or of Malaya, the people of the Philippine Islands are more culturally advanced and have had some political training. However due to the many centuries of Spanish and American rule, they have not yet developed a strong spiritual consciousness that is native to the people of a strong racial spirit. The goal of the Filipino people should therefore be to build up these qualities which have been suppressed by the foreign administrators of the past. There are some Filipinos yet who believe in Americanism and it will be the duty of those more enlightened to lead these stray people back into the East Asia fold.

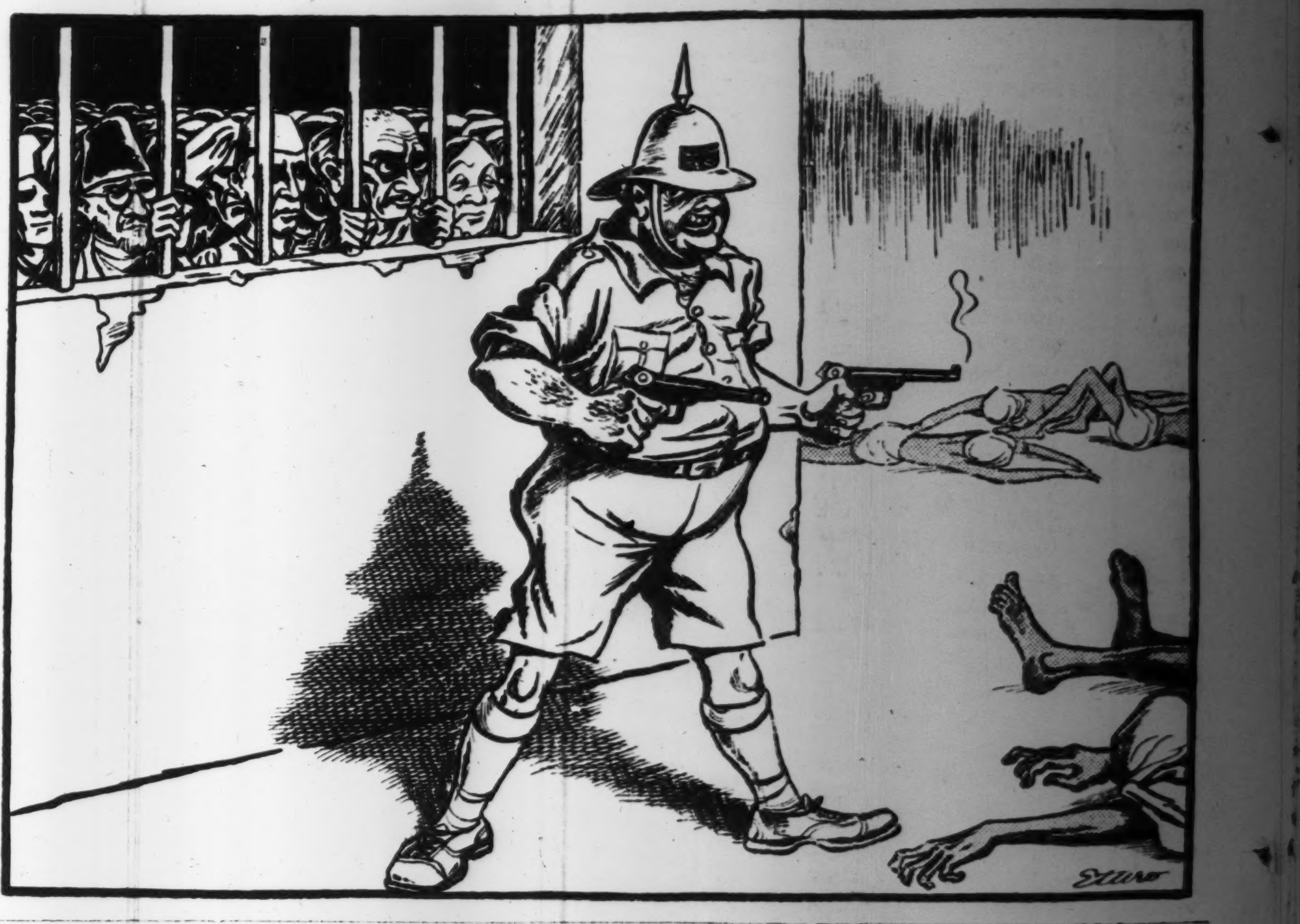
The Vargas Administration now is busily engaged in casting away all things American and erecting a sounder nation on the basis of the principles which have added to the greatness of Japan. The Japanese military administration is interested in seeing these people develop a sane and correct view of the meaning of the word "independence" and have them cooperate wholeheartedly in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Reports emanating from the Islands seem to indicate that the program for racial revival is making strong headway under Japan's leadership.

The history of the "Burma for the Burmese" movement is not of recent date. The Burmans are cooperating with the Japanese Army for the establishment of a central administration. The concrete example of the progress being made by the Burmans in building up a united Burma may be seen in the action of dissolving the many opposition parties which used to exist. Instead of trying to cut each other's throat, the Burmans have all come out in support of Dr. U Ba Maung as the head of the central administrative body of Burma. The statement which Dr. Ba Maung made recently is worthy of notice. He said that the question of primary importance today is to defeat the Americans and the Britishs. This statement, more than anything else, shows the Burmans trust and understanding of the ideals of the Japanese in the War of Greater East Asia. Although this is only an expression of Dr. Ba Maung it must be admitted that the other millions of Burmese people have the same faith and appreciation in the endeavors of the Japanese. Already the movements have been started among the people to implant in them a strong national consciousness and to develop their sense of thrift and savings.

Same In Thailand

This trend of re-designing the national livelihood is also visible in Thailand, French Indo-China and even India. National consciousness of the people of Thailand seems to be of recent origin. Before the war, the country was practically under the sway of Great Britain. However, the British were forced to retreat when Premier Pibul Songgram adopted the policy of Thailand for the Thai people and Asia for the Asiatics. With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the people of Thailand, confident of a final victory, vowed to help Japan eliminate the Anglo-Saxons from this part of the world. In the military field, the Thai Government took steps to put the nation on a solid war footing. In the field of economics and finance, the Thai people's new consciousness is revealed in the confidence reposed in the Japanese yen.

Although the status of the Indian people can not be ascertained as regards their new Greater East Asia consciousness, it may be said that they are preparing to rise in arms against the British and cooperate with Japan in building up the new order. The recent meeting in Bangkok of the Indian representatives was an epochal affair, a turning point in the history of India. The mission of the Indian people is to assist Japan in constructing a new order.



VIGNETTES of BUSHIDO IN ACTION

Zenshu Rebellion

By SHINICHI OSHIDARI

Part II

The chiefs of the great House of Ashikaga sat in council. The time was six hundred years ago.

"Since the establishment of the Shogunate government by Yoritomo, our city of Kamakura has become the most important political center for the maintenance of peace in Kwanto, in all of our provinces east of Hakone."

There was a nodding of heads, and a low murmur ran around the room.

"True, true!"

"And it must remain the greatest city in Japan, not for just a while, but for centuries to come."

Again there was accord.

"And so we must first of all be very careful of whom we shall have to rule as the first Shogun."

"Of course, of course!"

"And the first Shogun shall be?"

"He must be the nearest scion of the House of Ashikaga."

There was need for gravity, for the question of choosing the first Shogun was weighty. For he would hold the post of Kwanto Kubo, which is the honorific for ruler.

"To the exalted post of Kwanto Kubo, I appoint Motouji, the second son of Takauji, the first Shogun of the House of Ashikaga."

There was a deep silence for long minutes, and then there followed nodding of heads, and then audible assent.

The council arose, and thus was established the Kwanto Kubo, with Motouji holding the post which was to be passed from heir to heir down the line of Ashikagas for two hundred and thirty-eight years.

Now in time, Mochiuji became the fourth Kwanto Kubo, and this tale is the story of the Zenshu Rebellion, which took place in 1416, and had for its objective the deposing of the fourth ruler from out of the House of Ashikaga.

Young Shogun

Mochiuji was young. And being young, he was rash, and sometimes flighty. A little headstrong at times, and he was perhaps a little too unsteady to hold the reins of government.

Uyesugi Zenshu was his Shitsuji, which means Prime Minister to the Kubo. But Zenshu was the older, and often he dared to beseech his superior to mend his ways.

"You are young," Zenshu would say, "and it is good to see spirit in youth. But you must ever keep in mind that you are Shogun of the Ashikagas, and the exalted Kwanto Kubo."

"I know, I know," Mochiuji used to answer with irritation in his voice.

But the truth of the matter was that Mochiuji could not bring himself to the task of self-improvement, and presently he began to show dislike for his Shitsuji all the more for his well-meant remonstrances.

Zenshu, was much provoked, and finally became disgusted. First he lost interest in his duties, and then, feigning illness, he began to stay away from his post.

One day, using his pretended illness for an excuse, Zenshu resigned his ministership.

"I am frail of health," he pleaded, "and beg to be relieved from my duties. I am sure that you will find a Shitsuji more capable, and I am sorry that I have failed you."

The Kubo was only too glad to be rid of him and replaced him with Uyesugi Norimoto.

Now while this change was going on an Kamakura, Yoshitsugu, a younger brother of Shogun Yoshimochi at Kyoto, was hatching a plot to secure for himself the office of Kwanto Kubo. Sensing that the former Shitsuji must be brooding over the ungratefulness of Mochiuji, the crafty aspirant for the Shogunate planned to take Zenshu into his confidence for the purpose of obtaining aid in overthrowing the Kwanto Kubo.

The ex-minister responded, and the two then prevailed upon even the Kubo's uncle Mitsutaka and his adopted son Mochinaka to come into their scheme. Plans were carefully laid, and after months of careful preparation, the time for the rebellion became ripe.

In October of the year 1416 Zenshu and his confederates attacked the Kwanto Kubo.

Taken by surprise, the alarmed Kubo called for his new Shitsuji Norimoto, and fighting desperately, at first repulsed the attackers. But the odds were hopelessly against him, and he had to flee for his life.

He climbed across Hakone into Izu, and thence ran to Suruga to place himself under the protection of Imagawa Norimasa, a local chieftain of the Genji clan. He was bitterly vexed, that he should be betrayed by one whom he had so lightly and willingly dismissed but such a short time ago.

Gets Promise for Aid

In the meanwhile Shitsuji Norimoto obtained the promise of succor from most of the feudal barons of the provinces of Kwanto, and even the Shogun Yoshimochi of Kyoto, who, it will be remembered, was the elder brother of the aspirant for the post of Kwanto Kubo, issued a call to the chiefs in the northern and eastern provinces to come forward and help the Kwanto Kubo to return to Kamakura.

Shitsuji Norimoto, marching at the head of his allied army from Echigo, began his descent on Kamakura from the north in January of Oei 24 (1417). At the same time Norimasa, with whom the Kubo was taking refuge, also began to march down on Kamakura from the west.

This time it was Zenshu's case which was hopeless. He was trapped, and his supporters soon realized their predicament. Zenshu's followers began to desert, and the ranks thinned until only the original schemers Zenshu, Mitsutaka, Mochinaka and a few loyal adherents remained.

They took the only step which Bushido allowed them to take. On the tenth day of the same month of January, they took their own lives.

Yoshitsugu, the aspirant, was caught at Kyoto, and made to pay the death penalty.

Mochiuji once more became the Kwanto Kubo at Kamakura, and Norimoto returned to his post of Shitsuji.

Comments

Thus ended the Zenshu rebellion. But the tale would be without its point if the following comments were not appended.

Shitsuji Norimoto made a donation of land to Engaku-ji temple two months after hostilities had ceased, as a permanent fee for the service of praying for the welfare of the spirits of all those who were slain on either side of the Zenshu Rebellion. In making this gift the donor wrote to the chief priest of the temple, saying.

"We make over this tract of land for the purpose of paying for the prayers to be made for the happiness of the spirits of all those who were killed, friends and foes, in the battles

(Continued on Page 5)

WINGS OF THE NAVY

By COMMANDER NOBUO ABE

Brave Pilots

Chapter VIII

On February 14, 1938, receiving information that the offensive operations of the reorganized Chungking air force were about to begin, a formation of Japanese naval seaplanes, generally used only for reconnaissance flights, undertook a bombing attack upon the Nanhiun airdrome, located 37 kilometers north of Canton and one of the most important enemy bases.

On this day there was a fog and the visibility was poor, but with skill the Japanese planes located their objective and destroyed in a bombing and machine-gun attack a heavy bomber, three two-seaters and seven or eight single-seater fighters which were on the ground ready for a take-off. A huge hangar was blasted by a well-directed bomb.

In the midst of this raid a formation of 15 enemy aircraft drove in a furious attack. Consisting of two single-seater monoplanes, six double-seater biplane fighters and seven single-seater biplanes, the Chungking pilots considered themselves at an advantage, not only in number but also in the fact that the Japanese seaplanes with their heavy pontoons were less maneuverable than their own land fighters.

A bitter air duel raged through the clouds over Nanhiun airfield, and in less than 25 minutes eight of the enemy were shot down.

The cumbersome, pontooned-seaplanes without the usual escort of fighter planes dared an independent bombing raid on an enemy base, and they carried it out with outstanding success.

15 Wounded

In this air battle the squadron leader, First Lieutenant Kunihiro Iwaki, fought with a lion's courage and alone downed three enemy fighters. He continued his courageous fight despite a deep bullet wound in his right heel from which blood poured to form a pool at the bottom of the cockpit. In the rear cockpit of his plane was First-class Gunner Kiyonori Asaguma, who was hit several times by bullets during the air duel, but he continued to protect the rear of his pilot from attack with a screen of machine-gun fire until a bullet crashed through his heart.

As though he had been anticipating that bullet, in the last moment of consciousness, Gunner Asaguma jerked upright in his cockpit, chokingly whispered, "Tenno-Heika . . . Banzai . . . ." and fell on his machine-gun with a death-grip on the trigger.

Lieutenant Iwaki fought through the remainder of the fight knowing his gunner was dead. With the grim determination to avenge his death, he drove at the enemy with his seaplane diving and climbing at full speed, with his wings and braces screaming in protest against the heavy pull of the pontoon and floats. The furious battle continued until the Chungking fliers, seeing eight of their comrades go down to a flaming death, dispersed into the clouds.

Struggling against the overpowering mist that clouded his vision and mind, Lieutenant Iwaki tore off his scarf to make a rough bandage for his bleeding foot. Painfully he signalled for the re-formation of his squadron. The members of his squadron all watched with deep concern the faltering movements of

(Continued on Page 5)